VOL. IV. NUMB. 180.

DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, APRIL 3d, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, April 3, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Nine-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7	1d. loaf is 0 8½	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 13¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 11½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 7	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 2½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, SAMUEL POWEL, } Aldermen.

PROPOSALS
For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
THE
POCKET ASSISTANT.
CONTAINING,

1. A CONCISE table for buying and selling any commodity, shewing the amount of any quantity from 1, to 3000 ells, yards, pounds, ounces, &c. &c. at any rate, from 1 farthing, to 6 pounds.

2. Comprehensive tables of simple interest, shewing at one view, the interest of any sum of money, from 1 farthing, to 1000 pounds; and for any time, from 1 day to 365, from 1 month to 11, and from 1 year to 10, at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum.

3. A table of time, shewing the number of days between any two in the year, or from any day in one year, to any in the succeeding year.

4. Tables of exchange, shewing the amount of any sum of money, currency from 1 farthing, to 1000 pounds, reduced into sterling; and the amount of the like sum sterling, reduced into currency, at any rate of exchange, from 120, to 175 per cent.

Accurately calculated, and carefully examined, peculiarly for the use of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. By which any person may be enabled to calculate the price of any quantity of goods; the interest of any sum, for any time; and the true value of any bill of exchange, with expedition and accuracy, even to a fraction; which will undoubtedly obviate many difficulties, which must otherwise arise to persons wholly unacquainted with the intricacies attending the negotiation of such business, in concise operations by the pen.

By THOMAS BALL, School-master in Annapolis.

CONDITIONS.

I. That the work will be printed in one small volume duodecimo, upon good paper, neatly bound.

II. That the price to the subscribers will be one dollar, to be paid upon delivery of the book.

Such Gentlemen and Ladies who are inclined to promote this useful undertaking, are desired to favour the author with their names as soon as possible, as he is desirous of prosecuting the publication with the utmost expedition.

Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. John Dunlap and Mr. John Sparhawk, Booksellers, in Philadelphia.

To Mr. THOMAS BALL,

SIR, *Annapolis, 22d Feb.* 1775.

WE have perused the manuscript copies of your book, called the Pocket Assistant, and think it a work of public utility. From the testimony of the Gentleman who examined the copies, we are induced to believe it accurately calculated; we, therefore, wish you success in the publication of it, and are, SIR, Your very humble servants,

Thomas Brooke Hodgskin, William Rooke,
John Davidson, John H. Maccubbin,
Thomas Hyde, Thomas Gassaway, jun.
James Williams, William Wilkins.
Joseph Willliams,

TO BE SOLD,
ENTIRE OR DIVIDED,

A LARGE lot of ground, fronting on Moravian-alley and Fetter Lane. For terms apply to LEWIS WEISS.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE thousand one hundred acres of LAND, situated upon Pokotellico Creek and the Kanhawa river, about forty miles above the junction of the Kanhawa with the Ohio. It is part of a tract of 21941 acres, surveyed and patented under Dinwiddie's Proclamation, made at the commencement of the late war, is equal in quality to any in that part of the world. Quitrent free for eighteen years to come, and after at the moderate rate of Two Shillings Sterling per hundred acres. The whole fees are paid, so that the purchaser will be at no other trouble or expence, than dividing with the other proprietors. For terms enquire of Mr. William Semple of Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Prince William county, Virginia.

CUTHBERT BULLES.

Port Penn, March 1st, 1775.

FIRE WOOD,

MAY be purchased at Port Penn, at a moderate price; yet some person is so niggardly or vicious, as to make a practise of supplying himself with that article from a few pannels of rail fence, which I am obliged to maintain on the line, between my meadow and my neighbours; by which act my meadow is often unexpectedly laid open, and my grass much damaged yearly, before it is fit to be mown. This was repeated the 19th of January last in the evening, and once since, supposed to be done by a coaster waiting for a fair wind. Whoever informs on the wretch who has been, or is hereafter guilty of the fact, so that he is brought to justice, shall receive THREE POUNDS, from DAVID STEWART, Jun.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 6th of April next, at the house of George Losh, in Germantown, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain stone messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of land thereunto belonging, situate on the north easterly side of Germantown main street, in Germantown-ship, containing 6 acres and a quarter, bounded by land of George Bringhurst, John Bringhurst, George Donnahewer, John Eckstine, and others; a very pleasant situation; about one acre of very good orchard, a number of fruit trees of different kinds, an excellent piece of meadow, about an acre and a half of woodland; the whole in good repair; late the estate of Michael Brandson, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on Saturday, the 8th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Thomas Oliver, in the district of Southwark, a certain yearly rent charge or sum of three Spanish Pistoles, issuing out of a lot or piece of ground, situate in the district of Southwark aforesaid, and on the south side of Shippen street between Second and Third-streets from Delaware, in the tenure of———. Also a certain messuage or tenement, and work shop, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, situate on the east side of Third-street continued into the district of Southwark aforesaid, and south side of Shippen-street, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth on Shippen street aforesaid 90 feet; bounded by ground of George Woods, and others; subject to a ground rent of ——per annum. And also a certain other messuage or tenement, or work shop, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, situate on the south side of Shippen-street and west side of Third street aforesaid, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth on Shippen street aforesaid 98 feet; bounded by ground of Jonathan Davis, and others; subject to a ground rent of—— per annum: the whole late the estate of Joseph Rhoads; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 10th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Trump, on Chesnut-hill, two contiguous tracts or pieces of land, containing in the whole about 103½ acres, situate in the township of Germantown; bounded by lands of Magdalene Butterfas, John Barge, and others; together with the appurtenances, &c. late the estate of Jacob Keebler, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Baltimore Town, March 25, 1775.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered on the first day of May next,

THE LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE at Fell's Point, in Baltimore Town; a noted and much frequented tavern. Any person who will undertake the management of the same, and can give satisfaction to the Public, will meet with proper encouragement from

JOHN STEVENSON.

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the Book store in Second street, five doors below the Friends Market street Meeting.

HAS imported a fresh assortment of BOOKS, &c. among which are the works of Flavius Josephus, translated by L'Estrange, 4 vols. bound 30s. Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, in 2 vols. bound 15s. Family Bibles, Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 vols. 8vo. Vansweiten's Commentaries, vols. 15, 16, 17 and 18, to compleat the whole; Morgagni's works, 3 vols. 4to. most of the modern authors on Physic and Law. A great variety of paper hangings, the best writing paper of all sizes, printing paper, parchment, blank books and stationary of all kinds.

Some curious HARD WARE.

Guns, pocket and saddle pistols, cutteaus, silk and leather belts, sword canes, powder flasks, shot bags, backgammon tables labelled book fashion, surveying instuments, pocket cases of mathematical instruments, globes, thermometers, barometers, a variety of spectacles, shaving equipage, tea urns, cruet frames, copper scales sorted; green, ivory and silver handled knives and forks; common ditto; plated spurs, pinchbeck buckles; stone and paste shoe, knee and stock buckles; ladies steel watch chains; a great variety of pocket-books, with and without instruments, &c. &c. Catalogue may be had gratis.

Keyser's famous pills, Jesuits drops, and patent medicines of all kinds.

To be had at the same place, the American editions of the Inflexible Captive and Sethona, tragedies, 1s. 6d. each; New Sermons to Asses, 1s. 6d. the story of Æneas and Dido burlesqued, 3s. 9d. Tissot's Advice to the People with regard to their Health 10s. Dimsdale on the Small-pox, 3s. 9d.

WHEREAS a certain GEORGE MICKAL, of Spring Garden, received a note of me, bearing date the fifteenth of March, 1775, payable in December next; but as the said MICKAL has not fulfilled his bargain, this is to acquaint the Public in general that I am resolved not to pay the same, until compelled thereto by law.

WILLIAM CARTER.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS, Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

Baltimore, March 27, 1775.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES,

GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,

At the sign of the Cup and Crown, the south-east corner of Market and Gay-streets, and opposite Messrs. Usher, Rowe, and company's store, formerly Mr. Little's Coffee-house, in Baltimore-Town,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he hath for sale, a neat and elegant assortment of PLATE and JEWELLERY, consisting of the following articles, viz. Silver coffee pots, tea pots, waiters, tankards, cups, cans, punch strainers, castors, salts and salt glasses, coasters, cream ewers, Soup spoons, punch spoons, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, silver shoe, knee, stock and breast buckles, plated shoe, knee and stock buckles, Maccaroni shoe buckles, fashionable diamond, topaz, emerald, saphir, amethist and garnet mens and womens rings; mocko, paste, foyl-stone and plain gold ditto; plain gold and gilt broaches, garnet and paste fancy-work ditto, set in gold and silver; garnet, paste and plain gold mason broaches, and medals neatly graved; brown and white crystal sleeve buttons, set in gold; mocho, garnet and pebble ditto; plain and flowered gold ditto; plain gold stock buckles; crystal, paste and foyle-stone shoe, knee and stock buckles; crystal, mocho, Scotch pebble, paste and glass sleeve buttons, in silver; gold, silver, gilt and pinchbeck seals and trinkets; silver and steel watch chains; tortoise-shell and horn combs, neatly set with paste and marquiset; silver and shagreen watches; watch keys, red Morocco pocket books with and without instruments, silver spurs with chains, plated ditto with and without chains, silver and silver gilt whistle coral and bells, white and red foyle, hair lockets set in gold and fancy work, paste and marquiset necklaces and ear-rings, garnet and paste ear-rings, draw plates, silver and steel-top'd thimbles, pincushion hoops and chains, wax necklaces and ear-rings, wax and paste pins, hair spriggs, a variety of fashionable stay pins, silver hafted knives and forks in cases, ladies hussiffs with and without instruments, billiard balls, gold scales and weights properly regulated. Also, cutteau du chasse hangers, small swords and pistols of all sorts; true and false stones of all sorts, crucibles, chapes and tongues, binding wire, borax, rotten stone, pumice stone, salt petre, allum, and a variety of other articles for the use of silver-smiths.

N. B. The highest price given for old gold, silver, lace, and watches.

JOHN KAIGHN,

Hath for SALE, at his store on the west side of Second-street, between Market-street and the Church, a great variety of articles, remaining of his last importations from Great-Britain, on moderate terms for cash or short credit, among which are the following, viz.

IRISH linens, 7-8 and yard wide, of various prices; 10 and 11 nail and 3-4 linen checks and stripes; 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton checks; striped cotton hollands; 6-4 and 8-4 bed bunts; worsted bed furniture check; mens and womens cotton, thread and worsted hose; mens fine patent rib'd silk stockings; a large assortment of best scarf twist; fashionable best scarf death-head and basket needle work coat and jacket buttons; white-metal, pinchbeck and black horn ditto; best beladine sewing silk; silk knee-garters; Scotch and stitching thread; drab, brown, red, green, blue, black, and mix'd all colours ditto; Manchester and fine Holland cap, apron and filleting tapes; nail and spike gimblets, tap borers, shoe tacks, awl blades, hob nails, sealing wax, brass and steel thimbles; sham buck, black horn, ebony and stag handled table knives and forks; best large stag carvers with bosom forks; buck handle penknives, large shambuck and stag handle butchers knives, Hool's pistol cap'd pocket knives, womens neat small and shaping scissars, taylors shears, plated pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles, London hard metal large dishes, pewter tea pots, knitting needles; common and Whitechapel sewing, glovers, and worsted darning needles; hand-saw and mill-saw files, best refined steel plate and common hand-saws; worsted and hair plush, cord-du-roy, and a large assortment of velverets and twilled cotton velvets; scarlet calimanco, white and green tammy; London school bibles, and clasped testaments; Dilworth's spelling books; whip-makers gut and silvered wire; 8-4 silk laces, black cravats, sattin and sarsanet ribbons, womens plain silk gloves, cotton romal and printed linen handkerchiefs, fine gold end muslin; a large assortment of London quality, coat, stay and shoe binding; silk ferreting; green, blue, and white half-yard and half-ell Persian; half-yard and half-ell white sarsanet; very rich plumb coloured English paduasoy, and straw coloured watered tabby; blue allopeen; hairbine, silver watches, locket sleeve buttons, iron Dutch ovens, plate warmers, mens and boys felt hats. Likewise, a quantity of woollens, consisting of superfine, second and coarse broadcloths; Yorkshire plains; red, black, and blue spotted swanskin; red and blue duffils, cloth coloured bearskin, Bath coatings, red and white flannel and baise, double milled drabs for great coats, red serge, fine blue ratteen or napt 6-4 frize. Also, best salt-petred hams, hogs lard in kegs, and country cheese.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing 623 acres, situate on the east branch of Susquehannah, on Yalusing Creek, in Northumberland County, on which there are several good two story houses, well finished, about 250 acres of upland and 50 or 60 acres of meadow cleared. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to JOB GILLOWAY, or to JOHN LUCKENS in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia.

TO COVER this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in New-Garden township, Chester county, the noted young

AMERICAN DRAY HORSE,

GOT by the old English DRAY HORSE, imported from England by Colonel Francis; he is rising four years old, and is counted by the most of judges to be as likely; if not the likeliest colt ever his sire got in the province: He is a beautiful dark brown, with two white feet, full sixteen hands and an half high, proportionably built every way, being remarkable for strength, good courage and lofty carriage. He covered near sixty mares last season, most of which are with foal. He is to cover as usual at Fifteen Shillings the season (the money to be paid as soon as the season is over) or Thirty Shillings to insure a colt. Those who are pleased to send their mares may depend on the utmost care; and those who live at a distance may have good pasture for their mares at One Shilling and Six-pence per week, by

ISAAC RICHARDS.

TO COVER this season, at the stables of the Subscriber, That noted full blooded HORSE

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER;

WITHOUT exception the greatest beauty on the continent; bred by Col. Taylor of Virginia, got by that noted horse Partner and from a full blooded mare, fifteen hands high, eight years old, a dark chesnut, with a blaze in his face. He ran several capital races, and beat the most famous horses in the north and south governments of Carolina. The terms are Three Pounds the season, Thirty Shillings the single leap, Five Pounds to ensure a colt, with Five Shillings to the groom: The first three days of the week at WILLIAM CARSON'S, at the White Hart, and the remainder of the week at the subscriber's, in Warwick.

JAMES M'CULLOUGH.

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE and LACE MAKER, from BRISTOL,

Continues to make and sell the following articles, either wholesale or retail, in Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, viz.

COACHMAKER's laces of all sorts in silk or worsted, figured or plain, with glass strings, holders, roses, bearers, French nailing, hammer cloth fringe, &c. all sorts of fringe and laces for beds and other furniture, with lines and tossels, in gold, silver, silk, worsted, or thread. Gentlemens coats of arms, and footmens liveries made to any pattern, olivets or jacks for gentlemens cloaths, ladies trimmings for sacks or gowns, made to any pattern in the English or French fashions, with many other articles, in the fancy way. Said BUTLAND returns his most humble thanks to his friends and customers for the favours he has already received (which have been much beyond his expectations) and hopes for a continuance: He also assures them, that he hath it in his power now to serve them better than before, and will make it his particular study to do it; and he likewise assures them and the public, that no advantage shall be taken on account of the troubles between Britain and America, as any person that has had any dealings with him, knows, that he retails his goods cheaper than ever they were in this country before, and as good in quality as are imported, although the materials that those goods are made with, cost more, and some of them cost twice the money, before they are put into the loom, that those very goods are purchased for ready made in England, yet as he hopes to establish a useful manufactory in this city, he is determined to sell on the lowest terms possible.

N. B. An apprentice is wanted to the said business, and also a person that understands making of any of the above works.

JOHN BATES,

PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, hatter, opposite the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, near Arch-street.

MAKES tea kettles, coffee-pots and sauce-pans, tinned; fish kettles, Duch ovens and stew pans, which are much sweeter, wholesomer, and cheaper than copper utensils, and are much used in London and most parts of England. He likewise makes oval, square and round dripping pans, ashes palls, cocoa and coffee roasters, coal scoops, pot covers, and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the Public satisfaction, not only by the neatness of his work, but by the dispatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may please to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and sauce-pans, and gives most money for old pewter.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Indentures of a Dutch Girl, about fourteen years of age, who has four years to serve. Her master having quit house-keeping she is sold for want of employ. Enquire of SAMUEL JACKSON, in Front-street, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

The SPEECH *of* EDMUND BURKE, *Esq; on* AMERICAN TAXATION, *April* 19, 1774.

[*Continued from our last.*]

ON export these exciſes are drawn back. But inſtead of witholding the draw-back, which might have been done, with eaſe, without charge, without poſſibility of ſmuggling; and inſtead of applying the money (money already in your hands) according to your pleaſure, you began your operations in finance by ſinging away your revenue; you allowed the whole draw-back on export, and then you charged the duty (which you had before diſcharged) payable in the Colonies; where it was certain the collection would devour it to the bone; if any revenue were ever ſuffered to be collected at all. One ſpirit pervades and animates the whole maſs.

Could any thing be a ſubject of more juſt alarm to America, than to ſee you go out of the plain high road of finance, and give up your moſt certain revenues and your cleareſt intereſts, merely for the ſake of inſulting your Colonies? No man ever doubted that the commodity of tea could bear an impoſition of three-pence. But no commodity will bear three-pence, or will bear a penny, when the general feelings of men are irritated, and two millions of people are reſolved not to pay. The feelings of the colonies were formerly the feelings of Great-Britain. Theirs were formerly the feelings of Mr. Hampden when called upon for the payment of twenty ſhillings. Would twenty ſhillings have ruined Mr. Hampden's fortune? No! but the payment of half twenty ſhillings, on the principle it was demanded, would have made him a ſlave. It is the weight of that preamble, of which you are ſo fond, and not the weight of the duty, that the Americans are unable and unwilling to bear.

It is then, Sir, upon the *principle* of this meaſure, and nothing elſe, that we are at iſſue. It is a principle of political expediency. Your act of 1767 aſſerts, that it is expedient to raiſe a revenue in America; your act of 1769, which takes away that revenue, contradicts the act of 1767; and by ſomething much ſtronger than words, aſſerts, that it is not expedient. It is a reflection upon your wiſdom to perſiſt in a ſolemn parliamentary declaration of the expediency of any object, for which, at the ſame time, you make no ſort of proviſion. And pray, Sir, let not this circumſtance eſcape you; it is very material;—that the preamble of this act, which we wiſh to repeal, is not *declaratory of a right*, as ſome gentlemen ſeem to argue it; it is only a recital of the *expediency* of a certain exerciſe of a right ſuppoſed already to have been aſſerted; an exerciſe you are now contending for by ways and means, which you confeſs, though they were obeyed, to be utterly inſufficient for their purpoſe. You are, therefore, at this moment, in the aukward ſituation of fighting for a phantom; a quiddity; a thing that wants, not only a ſubſtance, but even a name; for a thing, which is neither abſtract right, nor profitable enjoyment.

They tell you, Sir, that your dignity is tied to it. I know not how it happens, but this dignity of yours is a terrible incumbrance to you; for it has of late been ever at war with your intereſt, your equity, and every idea of your policy. Shew the thing you contend for to be reaſon; ſhew it to be common ſenſe; ſhew it to be the means of attaining ſome uſeful end; and then I am content to allow it what dignity you pleaſe. But what dignity is derived from the perſeverance in abſurdity is more than ever I could diſcern. The Hon. Gentleman has ſaid well—indeed, in moſt of his *general* obſervations I agree with him—he ſays, that this ſubject does not ſtand as it did formerly. Oh, certainly not! every hour you continue on this ill-choſen ground, your difficulties thicken on you; and therefore my concluſion is, remove from a bad poſition as quickly as you can. The diſgrace, and the neceſſity of yielding, both of them grow upon you every hour of your delay.

But will you repeal the act, ſays the Hon. Gentleman, at this inſtant when America is in open reſiſtance to your authority, and that you have juſt revived your ſyſtem of taxation? He thinks he has driven us into a corner. But thus pent up, I am content to meet him; becauſe I enter the liſts ſupported by my old authority, his new friends, the miniſters themſelves. The Hon. Gentleman remembers, that about five years ago as great diſturbances as the preſent prevailed in America on account of the new taxes. The miniſters repreſented theſe diſturbances as treaſonable; and this Houſe thought proper, on that repreſentation, to make a famous addreſs for a revival, and for a new application of a ſtatute of H. VIII. We beſought the King, in that well conſidered addreſs, to enquire into treaſons, and to bring the ſuppoſed traitors from America to Great-Britain for trial. His Majeſty was pleaſed graciouſly to promiſe a compliance with our requeſt. All the attempts from this ſide of the Houſe to reſiſt theſe violences, and to bring about a repeal, were treated with the utmoſt ſcorn. An apprehenſion of the very conſequences now ſtated by the Hon. Gentleman, was then given as a reaſon for ſhutting the door againſt all hope of ſuch an alteration. And ſo ſtrong was the ſpirit for ſupporting the new taxes, that the ſeſſion concluded with the following remarkable declaration. After ſtating the vigorous meaſures which had been purſued, the ſpeech from the throne proceeds:

You have aſſured me of your firm *ſupport in the* proſecution *of them. Nothing, in my opinion, could be more likely to enable the well diſpoſed among my ſubjects in that part of the world, effectually to diſcourage and defeat the deſigns of the factious and ſeditious, than the hearty concurrence of every branch of the legiſlature, in* maintaining the execution of the laws in every *part of my dominions.*

After this no man dreamt that a repeal under this miniſtry could poſſibly take place. The Hon. Gentleman knows as well as I, that the idea was utterly exploded by thoſe who ſway the Houſe. This ſpeech was made on the ninth day of May, 1769. Five days after this ſpeech, that is, on the 13th of the ſame month, the public circular letter, a part of which I am going to read to you, was written by Lord Hillſborough, Secretary of State for the colonies. After reciting the ſubſtance of the King's ſpeech, he goes on thus:

"*I can take upon me to aſſure you, notwithſtanding inſinuations to the contrary, from men with* factious and ſeditious views, *that his Majeſty's* preſent adminiſtration have at no time entertained a deſign to propoſe to Parliament to lay any further taxes upon AMERICA, for the purpoſe of RAISING A REVENUE; *and that it is at preſent their intention to propoſe, the next ſeſſion of Parliament, to take off the duties upon glaſs, paper and colours, upon conſideration of ſuch duties* having been laid contrary to the true principles of commerce.

"*Theſe have* always *been, and* ſtill *are, the ſentiments of his* Majeſty's preſent ſervants; *and by which their conduct, in* reſpect to America, has been governed. *And* his Majeſty *relies upon your prudence and fidelity for ſuch an explanation of* his *meaſures, as may tend to remove the prejudices which have been excited by the miſrepreſentations of thoſe who are enemies to the peace and proſperity of Great-Britain and her Colonies; and to re-eſtabliſh that mutual* confidence and affection *upon which the glory and ſafety of the Britiſh empire depend.*"

Here, Sir, is a canonical book of miniſterial ſcripture; the general epiſtle to the Americans. What does the Gentleman ſay to it? Here a repeal is promiſed; promiſed without condition; and while your authority was actually reſiſted.

[*To be Continued.*]

CHARLES-TOWN, (*S. Carolina*) *February* 20.

The following is a Copy of an ASSOCIATION, *entered into by forty five of the Deputies, aſſembled in Provincial Congreſs, at* Savannah *in* GEORGIA, *on the* 18*th of January, and by them ſubſcribed on the* 23*d, when they choſe* NOBLE-WIMBERLEY JONES, ARCHIBALD BULLOCH, and JOHN HOUSTOUN, Eſquires, *Delegates to repreſent that Colony in the Continental Congreſs, to be held in May next.*

THE ASSOCIATION.

WHEREAS a Non-Importation, Non-Conſumption, and Non-Exportation Agreement, faithfully adhered to, will probably prove the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and peaceable meaſure, to obtain Redreſs of American Grievances: WE DO THEREFORE, for ourſelves, and our Conſtituents, firmly agree and aſſociate, under the ſacred Ties of Virtue, Honour, and Love of our Country, as follows:

Firſt. THAT we will not receive into this province, any goods, wares, or merchandizes, that ſhall be ſhipped from Great-Britain, or Ireland, after the fifteenth day of March next; or from any other place, any ſuch goods, wares, or merchandizes, as ſhall be ſhipped from thoſe kingdoms after that time: except ſuch as come under the rules and directions of the *ninth* Article herein after mentioned; and except ſuch goods, wares, or merchandizes, as are abſolutely neceſſary for carrying on the Indian trade, *ſubject* nevertheleſs, to the controul of the Continental Congreſs intended to be held at Philadelphia, on the tenth day of May next.—Nor will we, from this day, import or purchaſe, any TEA from any part of the world, nor import any molaſſes, ſyrups, panelles, coffee, or piemento, from the Britiſh Plantations, or from Dominica, nor wines from Madeira, or the Weſtern Iſlands, nor foreign indigo.

Second. That we will neither import, or purchaſe any ſlaves imported from Africa, or elſewhere, after the fifteenth day of March next.

Third. That we will not export any merchandize, or commodity whatſoever, to Great-Britain or Ireland, or to the Weſt-Indies, after the firſt day of December next, except rice to Europe.

Fourth. Such as are Merchants, and uſe the Britiſh and Iriſh trade, will give orders, as ſoon as poſſible, to their Factors, Agents and Correſpondents in Great-Britain and Ireland, not to ſhip any goods to them on any pretence whatſoever, as they cannot be received in Georgia; and if any Merchants reſiding in Great-Britain or Ireland, ſhall directly or indirectly ſhip any goods, wares or merchandizes for this province, in order to break ſuch Non Importation Agreement, or in any manner contravene the ſame, on ſuch unworthy conduct being well atteſted, it ought to be made public, and on the ſame being ſo done, we will not from thenceforth, have any commercial connexions with ſuch Merchant.

Fifth. That ſuch as are owners of veſſels will give poſitive orders to their Captains or Maſters, not to receive on board their veſſels, any goods prohibited by the ſaid Non-Importation Agreement, on pain of immediate diſmiſſion from their ſervice.

Sixth. We will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to improve the breed of ſheep, and encreaſe their number to the greateſt extent, and to that end we will kill them as ſparingly as may be, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable kind; nor will we export any to the Weſt-Indies, or elſewhere; and thoſe of us who are, or may become overſtocked with, or can conveniently ſpare any ſheep, will diſpoſe of them to our neighbours, eſpecially to the poorer ſort, on moderate terms.

Seventh. That we will, in our ſeveral ſtations, encourage Frugality, Oeconomy, and Induſtry, and promote Agriculture, Arts and the Manufactures of America, eſpecially that of wool; and will diſcountenance and diſcourage every ſpecies of extravagance and diſſipation, eſpecially horſe-racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of ſhews, plays, and other expenſive diverſions and entertainments; and on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or our families, will go into any further mourning dreſs than a black crape or ribbon, on the arm or hat, for Gentlemen; and a black ribbon and necklace for Ladies; and we will diſcontinue the giving of ſcarves and gloves at funerals.

Eighth. That ſuch as are venders of goods or merchandize, will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occaſioned by this Aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rates they have been accuſtomed to do, for twelve months laſt paſt: And, if any vender of goods or merchandize, ſhall ſell any goods on higher terms, or ſhall, in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this Agreement, no perſon ought, nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or her Factor or Agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Ninth. In caſe any merchant, trader, or other perſon, ſhall receive any goods or merchandizes, which ſhall be ſhipped after the 15th day of March, and before the 15th day of May next, the ſame ought to be forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either re-ſhipped, or delivered to the Committee of the town, pariſh, or diſtrict, wherein they ſhall be imported, to be ſtored, at the riſque of the importer, until the non-importation agreement ſhall ceaſe, or be ſold, under the direction of the Committee aforeſaid; and in the laſt mentioned caſe, the owner or owners of ſuch goods ſhall be re-imburſed (out of the ſales) the firſt coſts and charges; the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving ſuch poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton as are immediate ſufferers by the Port Bill, and a particular account of all goods ſo returned, ſtored, or ſold, to be inſerted in the public papers: And, if any goods or merchandizes ſhall be ſhipped after the ſaid fifteenth day of May next, the ſame ought forthwith to be ſent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Tenth. That a Committee be choſen in every pariſh, town, and diſtrict, by thoſe who contribute towards the general tax, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be, attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this aſſociation, and when it ſhall be made to appear, to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch Committee, that any perſon within the limits of their appointment, has violated this aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the end that all ſuch foes to the rights of Britiſh America, may be publicly known, and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American liberty, and thenceforth we will reſpectively break off all dealings with him or her.

Eleventh. That the Committee of Correſpondence do frequently inſpect the entries of the Cuſtom-Houſe, and inform the Committees of the other provinces, from time to time, of the true ſtate thereof, and of every other material circumſtance that may occur, relative to this aſſociation.

Twelfth. That all manufactures of this province be ſold at reaſonable prices, ſo that no undue advantages be taken of a future ſcarcity of goods.

And we do ſolemnly bind ourſelves, and our conſtituents, under the ties aforeſaid, to adhere to this aſſociation, until American grievances are redreſſed.

The foregoing aſſociation being determined upon by the Congreſs, was ordered to be ſubſcribed by the ſeveral Members thereof, and thereupon, we have hereunto ſet our reſpective names accordingly.

In Congreſs, Savannah, Georgia, 23d January, 1775.

John Glen, *Chairman*, Noble W. Jones, Samuel Farley, Ambroſe Wright, Peter Tondee, Thomas Lee, William Young, John M'Clure, Archibald Bulloch, John Houſtoun, Joſeph Habersham, George Houſtoun, Edward Telfair, William Gibbons, Peter Bard, D. Zubley, *Jun.* James De Veaux, Joſeph Clay, Philip Box, William Ewen, George Walton, John Stirk, Iſaac Young, Robert Rae, Robert Hamilton, Edmund Bugg, William Glaſcock, John Germany, L. Marbury, Hugh Middleton, Samuel Germany, John Wereat, Jonathan Cochran, George M'Intoſh, Raymond Demere, William Jones, James Cochran, Joſeph Gibbons, Francis Henry Harris, Samuel Elbert, Henry Jones, William Lord, John Mann, David Lewis, George Wyche.

Feb. 27. On Thurſday evening arrived in town, Joſeph Wood, Eſq; Mr. Daniel Roberts, and Mr. Samuel Stephens, three members of the Committee for the pariſh of St. John in Georgia, deputed to wait on the general Committee here, with the following letter, and account of the proceedings of the patriotic inhabitants of the ſaid pariſh, in the preſent critical ſituation of American affairs, viz.

AT a meeting held in the pariſh of St. John, and province of Georgia, on the 9th of February 1775.

A letter from this Committee to the Committee of Correſpondence in Charles-Town, South-Carolina, was agreed on, and written.

It was then moved and agreed, that ſome perſon or perſons of this Committee, do wait on the Committee in Charles-Town with the ſaid letter.

Accordingly Meſſrs. Daniel Roberts and Samuel Stephens, and Joſeph Wood, Eſq; were appointed and authorized to preſent the ſame, and tranſact ſuch matters relative thereto, as ſhall ſeem prudent and neceſſary.

Taken from the Minutes, by Order of the Chairman, and certified by

BENJAMIN BAKER, *Clerk.*

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the Committee of the pariſh of St. John, take the earlieſt opportunity to lay before you the ſeveral ſteps taken by this pariſh, to conform, as near as poſſible, to the reſolutions entered into by the other provinces, and the meaſures now adopted, for carrying into execution the Continental Aſſociation.—As it was particularly recommended to us, we readily* embraced thoſe meaſures, by ſubſcribing an agreement to accede to the General Aſſociation, on condition, "that "trade and commerce might be continued to us "with the other provinces," and we ſhould immediately have ſent it to you for your approbation, but were delayed by a ſummons, to attend a Provincial Congreſs at Savannah, the 18th January laſt, for the purpoſe, as we underſtood, of a General Aſſociation with the other provinces, and for chuſing Delegates to attend at the next Continental Congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia in May next:—We met at that time and place, and acquainted the Committees of the other pariſhes then aſſembled, that the inhabitants of this pariſh had acceded to the General Aſſociation on the above mentioned condition, and earneſtly recommended the ſame to them.—They did enter into an Aſſociation (a copy of which we tranſmit to you) but ſo different in our opinions from the Continental Aſſociation, that it appears to be a contravention of it, and expoſes them to the cenſure of the 14th clauſe of the General Aſſociation.

Firſt. They have extended the time limited for exportations, beyond what is allowed by the Continental Congreſs, and thereby indulged a liberty of exportations, to the prejudice of the other provinces.

Secondly. For that, in their limited time of importations, they have, contrary to the Continental Aſſociation, extended it in general, to the 15th of March next, for goods to be ſhipped in England; and for the Indian trade, to a ſtill greater latitude, under the cloke of which, we have reaſon to believe, may be introduced, a large importation, equally adapted to the whites, as to the Indians; and, on the whole, ſuch as we could not, conſiſtent with our own Aſſociation, poſſibly join in.

Had they acceded fully to the General Aſſociation, even at ſo late a time as our Provincial Congreſs, we ſhould have had no occaſion to trouble you with this addreſs: but as they did not, we now apply to you, to admit us, the ſubſcribers of this pariſh, to an alliance with you, requeſting that you will allow trade and commerce to be continued to us, excluſive (if you think proper) of this province in general; the ſame to be continued and conducted under ſuch regulations and reſtrictions, as ſhall be conſiſtent with the Continental Aſſociation, and which, on our parts, we engage, with all poſſible care, to keep inviolate.

Our being a pariſh of a non-aſſociated province, cannot, we preſume, prevent our joining the other provinces, as the reſtriction mentioned in the 14th clauſe of the General Aſſociation, muſt, as we apprehend, be conſidered, as a general rule only, and reſpects this province, conſidered in a mixed or promiſcuous ſenſe: But, as we of this pariſh, are a body detached from the reſt, by our reſolutions and Aſſociation ‡, and ſufficiently diſtinct by local ſituation, large enough for particular notice, and have been treated as ſuch by a particular addreſs from the late Continental Congreſs, adjoining a Sea-port, and, in that reſpect, capable of conforming to the General Aſſociation (if connected with you) with the ſame fidelity as a diſtant pariſh of your own province, therefore we muſt be conſidered as comprehended within the ſpirit and equitable meaning of the Continental Aſſociation; and we are aſſured, you will not condemn the innocent with the guilty, eſpecially when a due ſeparation is made between them. We now wait your anſwer, and ſhould be glad of your advice.

Signed by order of the Committee,

Midway, Feb. 9th, 1775. LYMAN HALL, *Chairman.*

To the Committee of Correſpondence in Charles-Town, South-Carolina.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee of the pariſh of St. John, met at Savannah the 18*th day of January* 1775.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 18*th*, 1775.

The COMMITTEE met, and Doctor LYMAN HALL took the Chair.

The following MESSAGE was ſent to the Committees of the ſeveral pariſhes in Congreſs ſitting.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Committee of the pariſh of St. John, preſent the Committees of the other pariſhes, with a copy of the letter received by them from the late Continental Congreſs; and agreeable to the advice therein contained, the inhabitants of the pariſh of St. John have acceded to the General Aſſociation entered into and recommended by the ſaid Continental Congreſs.—They hope you will adopt the ſame meaſures.

THURSDAY, *January* 19, 1775.

The Committee ſat till 6 o'clock in the afternoon, in expectation that the Committees of the ſeveral pariſhes in Congreſs ſitting, would return an anſwer to the Meſſage delivered to them yeſterday; which not being received, the Committee adjourned.

FRIDAY, *January* 20, 1775.

Another Meſſage was ſent to the Committees of the ſeveral pariſhes in Congreſs met, in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN,

ON the firſt day of your meeting, we preſented you with a Meſſage, acquainting you, that the inhabitants of the pariſh of St. John had acceded to the general Aſſociation entered into, and particularly recommended to them, by the late Continental Congreſs.—We have patiently waited your anſwer, and wiſh to impute your ſilence rather to inattention than deſign—We now aſſure you, that if you think proper to enter fully into the meaſures of the late Continental Congreſs, we will heartily join you in every thing that may tend to enforce them.

The Committees of the ſeveral pariſhes, met in Congreſs, ſent the following ANSWER *thereto.*

GENTLEMEN,

IN anſwer to your Meſſage of this morning, we beg leave to inform you of three determinations, from which this Congreſs, we hope, will never recede.

Firſt. That we ſhall be glad to have the province, upon this occaſion, as fully repreſented as poſſible, and will therefore chearfully receive the Delegates of St. John's pariſh as a part of us.

Secondly, That we apprehend every Delegate here is accountable to his conſtituents and his own conſcience, for the opinion he gives at this time, and therefore ought not to let any other man or ſet of men judge for him.

Thirdly, That we truſt no Member amongſt us has any other object in view than the public good.

* *On the firſt of December laſt.*

‡ *The number that ſubſcribed the ſaid Aſſociation, amount to* 175 *ſubſtantial inhabitants, moſtly removed from this Colony, with their Slaves, to ſettle more fertile lands there.*

SATURDAY, *January* 21, 1775.

The Committee met, and came to the following resolutions:

RESOLVED,

THAT the Committees of the several parishes in Congress now sitting, are not, or cannot be, called a Provincial Congress; as the greater number of the parishes in this province are not represented therein.—They therefore are not bound by the proceedings of the said Committees, although they may arrogate to themselves such a power.

Resolved, That as the Committees of the several parishes in Congress, now sitting, have not fully approved of and adopted the measures entered into and recommended by the late Continental Congress, this Committee cannot join them without violating the General Association, which they have already acceded to, and betraying the trust reposed in them by their constituents.

And then the Committee adjourned *sine Die*.

The above extracts taken from the original Minutes,
by JOSEPH WOOD, *Secretary*.

This day arrived Captain William Carter, of the snow Lively, from Falmouth and Teneriff, having imported two ton of potatoes, which fell under the last clause of the 10th article of the Continental association. Rather than endanger the health of his people, by carrying them back, he chose to throw them overboard into the river; which he did in presence of the Committee of observation.

The same day the ship Charming Sally, Capt. Fortune, which arrived here the 16th inst. from Bristol, having on board a cargoe which likewise falls under the 10th article of the Continental Association (viz. 3844 bushels of salt, and 35 chaldrons of coals, consigned to Mr. John Neufville; 40,500 tiles, consigned to Mr. John Webb, for covering a house which he is building; and 14 pieces of sail duck, consigned to the Master) went over into Hog-Island Creek, the concerned therein choosing that the salt, coals, and tiles, should be thrown overboard, as ballast, rather than be carried back to Bristol,—and this morning the said cargo began to be thrown into the said Creek accordingly, the Committee of Observation attending by desire.

March 6. In conformity to the resolutions of the *Provincial Congress*, no lamb mutton has appeared in our markets, or otherwise been killed for sale, since the 1st instant.

The ship Happy Janet, Capt. Peticrew, of and from Dunbar, which arrived here on the 11th ult. laden with coals and potatoes, consigned to the master (although leaky) put to Sea again on Tuesday last the 28th; without having sold or landed any part of the cargo; which could not be received here, in consequence of the *Continental Association*.

The whole cargo of the ship Charming Sally, from Bristol, except 14 pieces of sail duck (which are to be carried back) having been thrown into 7 fathom water in Hog-Island Creek, the said ship came up to town again last Saturday evening, in order to load for her return.

The same evening arrived in the Rebellion-Road, the ship Katharine, of Bristol, Capt. Fraser, with 300 slaves from Angola, to the address of Mr. John Neufville, (the worthy merchant who owns, and to whom the cargo of the ship Charming Sally above-mentioned was consigned:) which as soon as she can be supplied with provisions and water for another voyage, (having provisions for only 4 days when she came in) is to proceed for the West-Indies, with the whole of her cargo.

Quantity of rice exported, 74,066 tierces.—Current price, 50*s.* the hundred pounds weight.

IN GENERAL COMMITTEE,
CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA,
February 8th, 1775.

INASMUCH as the Colony of GEORGIA hath not acceded to the Continental Association, entered into by the General Congress at Philadelphia on the 24th of October last: Therefore, and in conformity to the resolutions of the said General Congress,

Resolved, That we will, from henceforth, have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourse with the said Colony of Georgia; but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country. PROVIDED, That this resolution shall not be construed to extend, to the inhabitants of this Colony now having plantations in Georgia, so as to prevent them from bringing their crops into this Colony; or to such persons resident in this Colony, as now have debts due to them in Georgia, so as to prevent them from receiving payment of such debts there, in money, or in the commodities of that Colony, they having such commodities shipped from thence to Europe.

Ordered, That copies of the above resolution be transmitted to all the northern Colonies.

February 16th, 1775.

Resolved, That persons residing in this Colony, who hold plantations in Georgia, may, under the inspection of the Committee of Observation, send necessaries from hence for the use of those plantations, without the same being deemed a violation of the resolution of this Committee of the 8th instant, respecting the Colony of Georgia.

February 24th, 1775.

A letter, and sundry other papers, from the parish of St. John in Georgia (as above) was read, and maturely considered: But the Committee, being determined, in all cases, to adhere literally, as far as possible, to every article of the Continental association, could do no more, in the present, than enter into the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Chairman be desired to write a proper letter to the Committee of the parish of St. John in Georgia, assuring them of the high sense we have of their arduous struggles in favour of the common cause of America, and that we sincerely lament their present unhappy situation: But that, as the said parish, *being a part of the* COLONY *of Georgia*, in our opinion, falls under the 14th article of the General Association, so we apprehend, that it is not in our power to give them the relief they desire; and we can only recommend, that they will persevere in their laudable exertions, and lay a state of their case before the ensuing continental Congress, making no doubt that it will, by them, be properly considered.

Ordered, That the Secretary do furnish the deputies from St. Johns, with copies of all the proceedings of this Committee, relative to the Colony of Georgia.

March 1st, 1775.

Ordered, That the resolutions of this Committee, relative to the Colony of Georgia, and the inhabitants of St. John's parish in the said Colony, be forthwith published in the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

By order of the General Committee,
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary*.

March 7. From Savannah, in Georgia, we are informed, that "the Collector of the Customs there, having seized some molasses and foreign sugars, on the 15th day of last month, about a quarter of a mile from the said town, put the same under the care of a waiter, and two seamen from on board his Majesty's schooner St. John. About 12 o'clock the ensuing night, a large number of people, disguised and armed, went to the said wharf, tarred and feathered the waiter, threw the two seamen into the river, and carried off the sugar and molasses. One of the seamen, named David Martin, was seen in the water begging for mercy, and, as he has not since been heard of, there is great reason to believe that, not being permitted to come out of the river, he there perished and was drowned. His Excellency Sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of Fifty pounds for the discovery of any one or more of the offenders, to be paid on their conviction; and if any of the persons concerned, except those who actually tarred and feathered the waiter, or forced the seaman, now missing, into the river, on their informing his Excellency, are offered his Majesty's pardon, and to be permitted as King's evidence.

March 10. In the North Carolina Gazette is published an advertisement, dated Perquimans county, Feb. 11, signed by the Hon. John Harvey, Esq; Moderator, requesting the respective counties and towns in that Colony to elect Delegates to represent them in Convention, who are desired to meet at the town of Newbern, on Monday the 3d of April next.

On Saturday last his Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to gve his assent to

An act to prevent the counterfeiting the Paper Money of other colonies.

An act to revive and continue, for the terms therein limitted, several acts and clauses of acts of the General Assembly of this Colony.

Among the acts revived is the general duty act, which is continued for one year only, that clause excepted which laid a duty on pitch, tar, turpentine, deerskins, indigo, pork, beef, timber, plank, boards, staves, shingles or other lumber, which may now be imported from any American plantation, free of duty.

The same day the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly, with leave of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, adjourned to Thursday the 20th of April next.

March 17. The last advices from London give reason to hope that the differences between Great Britain and her colonies will speedily be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned; at the same time it is added, that nothing can be said on the subject with certainty till the meeting of Parliament after the holidays, Some letters say the Ministers are so well convinced they have been wrong respecting American affairs, that they only wait for an excuse to change their conduct.

Capt. Plaince, of the Three Friends, arrived at Crookhaven from Grenada, on the 26th of November last spoke with the Mary, Jones, from Georgia to Liverpool, in lat. 40, long. 35: 30, six weeks out, in very great distress, having met with a gale of wind which laid her on her beam-ends for sixteen hours; the sea had struck her on the larboard quarter, staved part of it in, and carried away her gunwale fore and aft, her boats were washed overboard, four men drowned, and three disabled.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

On Wednesday the 22d instant, the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts-Bay met at Concord, according to adjournment.

His Excellency Governor Eden has further prorogued the General Assembly of Maryland to Monday, the 17th of April.

We learn from Baltimore, that there has been collected in the middle division of Frederick county, Maryland, for the support of the distressed people of Boston, the sum of two hundred pounds, which had been remitted to that Committee; and that upwards of sixty barrels of flour were likewise come to hand from another division of that county, in part of their contributions for the same benevolent purpose.

The ship Warwick, Smith, from Maryland, is arrived at Lisbon.

That curious and uncommon appearance, first carefully observed and described by Scheiner, at Rome, in 1629, and since known by optical writers by the name of the Roman Phœnomenon, was seen here on Thursday last, about eleven in the forenoon. This phœnomenon has likewise been described by Hevelius, who saw it at Dantzick in 1661, and by others since; and from their accounts seems not to have appeared twice, without considerable variation. What distinguished that seen on Thursday, was the bright and complete elliptical corona, whose shortest diameter was equal to that of the circular corona, with which it united above and below the sun, but whose longest diameter lay horizontal, and exceeded the former by about ten degrees.

It is but a few centuries since philosophers were unable to give any other than very absurd accounts of the cause of the rainbow, yet at this time scarcely any appearance in nature is better understood; but this phœnomenon, though nearly related to the rainbow, is still found difficult to explain, and has only been explained at all, by supposing multitudes of little snowy cylinders, coated either with water or transparent ice, floating in the air, and by their gravity acquiring, some a vertical, others a horizontal situation. The polished sides of the perpendicular cylinders produce the large white circle, which passes through the sun, by reflecting, and the parhelia by refracting the sun's light, and ohter parts of the appearance arise from refraction performed at the ends of the cylinders.

On Thursday last a child of Mr. John Rice, of this city, ship-builder, playing about where a workman was hewing a log, unfortunately fell under the broad-ax just as he was making a stroke, and not perceiving the child, the broad-ax entered its skull and laid it open, of which it died some hours after.

‡§‡ The public examination of the Scholars in the Academy of Newark will begin on the Tuesday before Easter, being the 11th day of April inst. where and when the Trustees of that institution are desired to attend.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinson, Barbados.
Sch. Little Polly, T. Palmer, Martinico.
Ship Harmony, S. Crawford, Lisbon.
Brig Globe, T. Pitt, Ditto.
Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Plymouth, N. E.
Sloop Britannia, J. Newman, Perth-Amboy.
Brig Charlestown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Sch. Dolphin, H. Smith, Antigua.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Sally, E. Yorke, Jamaica.
Brig Mount-Holly, G. Carr, London.
Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Oporto.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberson, New-York.
Sch. Hawk, B. West, Gibraltar.
Brig Industry, J. Proctor, Bristol.
Ship Chalkely, E. Spain, Ditto.
Ship Prince George, R. Emms, Ditto.
Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Salem, N. E.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Coburn, Virginia.
Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, Bristol.

CLEARED.

Sch. Phœnix, T. Coffin, Newfoundland.
Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, Falmouth.
Snow York, C. Lindsay, Ditto.
Snow Saltar, J. Read, Bristol.
Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Jamaica.
Brig Mount-Holly, G. Carr, London.
Sloop Molly, B. Partridge, Piscataqua.
Brig Dove, J. Lockton, Montserrat.
Sloop Freedom, T. Nye, Dartmouth, N. E.
Brig King George, G. Geddis, Jamaica.
Brig Sally, E. York, Ditto.

PRICE CURRENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Flour, *per hund.*	0	15	6	Molass. *per gal.*	0	1	10
Butter Bread,	3	0	0	West Ind. Rum,	0	3	2
Middling Bisket,	1	10	0	Philadelp. do.	0	2	2
Ship ditto,	0	13	0	New-Engl. do.	0	2	2
Rice, - -	0	15	0	Wheat, *per bush.*	0	6	6
Cotton, *per lb.*	0	2	0	Indian Corn,	0	3	0
Hemp, - -	0	0	5	Lisbon Salt,	0	1	3
Pensyl. Loaf Sug.	0	1	1	Pipe Staves, *p. th*	10	0	0
Irish Beef, *per bar.*	3	0	0	Hogshead do.	7	0	0
Country ditto	2	15	0	Barrel do.	3	0	0
Pork, - -	3	5	0	Red Oak ditto,	5	0	0
Pitch,	0	14	0	Bar Iron, *p. ton,*	26	0	0
Tar,	0	12	0	Pig Iron,	8	10	0
Turpentine, -	0	16	0				

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's, of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats: The purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry interest from the date if not punctually discharged at or upon the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchasers. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to NINIAN BEALL, of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

SHAD, HERRINGS, ROUNDS of BEEF, and NEATS TONGUES,

Cured in the best manner for exportation, by

WILLIAM SHIPPIN,

At MARKET-STREET WHARF.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Ridley township, Chester county, on the 22d of March instant, a sorrel GELDING, with a blaze down his face, about fourteen and an half hands high, nine years old this spring, paces, trots and gallops, a switch tail and mane untrimmed, low carriaged, lazy, no hackney, has been used for draught, and was in good order. Whoever secures the said horse, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

SKETCHLEY MORTON.

N. B. A small quantity of Money found by JOHN BRYAN, on the road between Chester and Darby. Enquire as above.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY on the 2d instant (April) from the subscriber in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, an English servant man, named THOMAS FITZGERALD, by trade a peruke-maker and hair-dresser, he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, slim made, walks pretty upright, and has somewhat of a sickly look. Had on and took with him an old beaver hat, a dark bag wig, over which he wore his hair, tied up in a large club, and pin'd at the sides, a light gray coating coat, a white coating waistcoat, a pair of light coloured hair plush breeches, two linen shirts, one pair of white ribbed worsted stockings, one pair of blue and white speckled cotton ditto, and a pair of half worn shoes, with brass buckles; all his clothes were a good deal powdered, they being his working dress; he likewise took his dressing utensils with him. He will strive perhaps to pass for either a German or a Frenchman, as he can speak both languages tolerably well. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall receive the sum of ONE POUND, if twenty miles from the city, and if fifty the above reward and reasonable charges, by applying to

HUGH HENRY.

N. B. Said servant may endeavour to get a passage for some part of Europe, therefore all masters of vessels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

On WEDNESDAY next will be published,

(Price One Shilling, Pennsylvania currency, or Thirteen Shillings the year including the Supplement)

NUMBER III of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, or AMERICAN MONTHLY MUSEUM, for March, 1775. Containing a great variety of original pieces, both interesting and entertaining.

*** Subscriptions are taken in by the Publisher, R. AITKEN, bookseller, opposite the London Coffee-house, in Front street, Philadelphia, where original essays, ingenious extracts, or useful information, will be thankfully received.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY about the first of August, 1774, from the subscriber's plantation, on Wecomoco River, in Somerset county, Maryland, a Negro man named JACK, of a very black complection, about twenty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, has a lofty carriage, is nimble when he walks, very well made, and strong, has a pleasant countenance when talked with, and when he laughs shews his white teeth: His cloaths cannot be described, as those he took with him must be worn out. He would have been advertised before, but he was thought to be harboured by other Negroes, which I believe was not so. Whoever takes up said Negro and brings him home, or secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS IRVING.

Marcus-Hook, March 27, 1775.

The CAPITAL HORSE called

SLIM,

LATELY imported from England (and I believe the only true-bred imported Horse now in Pennsylvania) will be allowed to COVER thirty mares this season, at my stables near Marcus-Hook, for Two Guineas each, and a Crown to the groom. SLIM is a beautiful sprightly horse, of fine action, sound and free from blemish, a dark chesnut, prettily marked, full fifteen hands and one inch high, and but seven years old this grass. I might now give a long history of his pedigree and performance, proving him to be related to some of the finest in England, but as it seems unnecessary, shall only say he was got by Mr. Wildman's Babram, his dam by Mr. Rogers's Babram, and his grandam by Sidbury, out of Lord Portmore's Ebony; he has won plates, and beat capital horses, both in England and America, from which, it is very clear, he justly merits the character of a Horse of the FIRST RATE, and as such is recommended, by ARCHIBALD DICK.

This being the first of SLIM's performance in the covering way, and in order that those who send mares may have a good chance, he will not be let to more than thirty, it being a great mistake in many, who keep horses, to suffer them to be so much crouded with mares, as to render the chance of colts very indifferent. Gentlemen who make choice of SLIM, would do well to send in their names soon and engage for the season.

The compleat Country Horse LOCK, (so noted for getting good Draft Horses) which I purchased from Mr Abiah Taylor, will also cover, at the above place, for Three Dollars the season.

THE COLD BATH,
At BATH TOWN,

NOW in the possession of the subscriber, is completely fitted up, with every conveniency, and ready for immediate use. Those who are inclined to use it are requested to supply themselves with tickets (without which no person can be admitted) These may be had at his Medicinal Store, in Second street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, at a PISTOLE *each, which entitles the subscriber to the use of the Bath for the summer season; the money to be paid at the time of subscribing.*

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH.

This Day is published, and to be sold by
R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,
Opposite the London Coffee-house, Front-street,

THE ART OF SPEAKING.

(Price Six Shillings, currency—the London edition being Ten Shillings and Six-pence)

THE general reception and approbation which this work has met with in Great-Britain and Ireland, not only as a school book, but as a private preceptor in the study of elocution, sufficiently evince its merit.

There are few accomplishments more polite and graceful than that of READING WELL; *yet among the many which are admired, few have been less studied. The author of this work, a Gentleman of distinguished reputation in England, has ennobled his memory by the great pains he has taken, and the judgement he has shewn both in the easy yet sublime rules he has laid, and the lessons he has selected for the purpose of acquiring a graceful elocution: And whoever will carefully attend thereto cannot fail of attaining two of the first accomplishments of a Gentleman, that of reading and speaking gracefully.*

Philadelphia, March 4, 1775.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he was afflicted with sore and distressing sickness, which occasioned pains and swellings in his legs, and turned to such bad ulcers that he could not move from his bed without the assistance of two people. Under this miserable condition he applied for relief to several of the ablest physicians of this city, and, after their using the best means they could, he was left in a most miserable condition, so that it was with great difficulty he could get across the room, with the help of two crutches, for the weakness of his knees was so great that they could not support his body, besides several bad ulcers on each leg, with carious bones, which were looked upon, by most that saw them, incurable; for he was so emaciated that he had but a small quantity of flesh on his bones; and he continued in this helpless condition for the space of two years, and he quite despaired of ever obtaining relief, till Captain Rogers put his son in the family where he lived to be inoculated for the small-pox, under the care of Doctor George Weed. He then applied to him for help, but when the Doctor heard and understood how many able and skilful physicians and surgeons he had been under without getting relief, he did not care to take him in hand; but, by his importunity, joined with his friends, he undertook him on the 17th of April, 1774, and by the use of his means he found relief beyond his most sanguine hopes. That some time in June following he was able to go abroad, with the help of one crutch and a stick in his hand, to see his neighbours; and by the beginning of July he could walk about the town with a stick in his hand only; and by continuing his means, with the blessing of God, is restored to as good a state of health as ever he had in his life. Given under his hand in Philadelphia, this 4th day of February, 1775.

THOMAS PYNES.

WE the subscribers do certify to all whom it may concern, that the above is a true relation of the case and cure of Thomas Pynes, performed by Doctor George Weed, as witness our hands this 18th day of February, Anno Domini 1775.

RICHARD KNOWLES.
MARY KNOWLES.
REBECCA BARRY

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

HAVING obſerved a Bill for regulating the Sweeping of Chimnies in this city, part of the Northern Liberties, and the diſtrict of Southwark, which was publiſhed in the Evening Poſt, the 21ſt inſtant, ſaid to be offered the Houſe of Aſſembly by the Managers of the Contribution for the relief and employment of the poor, which as they ſay is "expected to produce ſuch a ſum of money as will prevent the increaſe of the poor taxes"—doubtleſs it is the duty of every community to make a decent and comfortable proviſion for their poor, the common feelings of humanity will naturally prompt us to it, and the ſacred obligations of religion requires it of us, and to every heart ſuſceptible of the tender emotions of pity, it affords the moſt exulting delight to adminiſter comfort to the afflicted, and like the good Samaritan of old, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and bind up the wounds of affliction and adverſity, this is truly laying up a laſting and unperiſhable treaſure, upon a ſolid ſecurity, no leſs than the aſſurances of our bleſſed Lord himſelf, who has promiſed that he will repay it again.—The inhabitants of this city have demonſtrated by their munificent acts of charity and benevolence that they are not inſenſible to the diſtreſs of the poor, but have from time to time, made ample proviſion for them, on a rational and equitable plan of taxation, and many of our worthy citizens have been volunteers in their ſervice; amongſt thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves moſt are the Managers of the Houſe of Employment, who with great aſſiduity have formed and carried into execution a ſyſtem of domeſtic œconomy, truly laudable, and which juſtly entitles them to the thanks of their fellow citizens, as well as the bleſſings and ſupplications of the poor —And I muſt confeſs that the preſent bill is a freſh and coroborating inſtance of their unwearied attention to the ſame benevolent plan; but it falls not to the lot of every good, well-minded man, to partake of the qualifications requiſite for a legiſlator, or framer of laws, this is a ſublime ſcience, and requires not only great ſagacity, but an intimate knowledge of the juriſprudence of the country, without theſe endowments, the law maker may encreaſe the evil which he intends to remove; this I apprehend to be the nature of the propoſed law, which will raiſe in many caſes more from the poor than the rich, and generally encreaſe the proportion of the expences of the pooreſt labouring people amongſt us more than they can well bear. I ſhall therefore offer a few obſervations on the principles on which this bill is framed. not doubting but thoſe Gentlemen are ſo much attached to the cauſe of humanity, and ſo deſirous of meeting the approbation of their fellow citizens, that, if they find it oppreſſive and diſagreeable, they will withdraw their application.—

It is an invariable maxim in *taxation*, that property ſhould be as equally aſſeſſed as poſſibly, by which means every perſon in a ſtate contributes in proportion to their abilities, and the learned who have duly conſidered this ſubject aſſert there is no way of attaining to this equal taxation ſo well as a rate upon real eſtates, and where any impoſt or taxes are laid otherwiſe, except as ſumptuary regulations, they are mere acts of tyranny, although they may be framed ſo as to diſguiſe the inequality, but they ought to be rejected as founded on baſe and unworthy principles, even if the burthen ſhould fall heavieſt on the rich who are beſt able to bear it;—but when they are formed ſo as to bear harder upon the poor or middling claſs of people, it then becomes a cruel oppreſſion, and it behoves every good man and honeſt citizen to exert himſelf in oppoſition to ſuch a law.—That this propoſed law is of this nature, might be demonſtrated from its effects univerſally, but the caſe of a worthy neighbour of mine will fully prove it; this is not a ſingular but too general a caſe: I ſhall therefore mention it as being to the point.—A—— B——, a diligent and ingenious tradeſman, has a wife with twelve children, and no other income than what ariſes from his own induſtry (or to ſpeak in metaphor) from the ſweat of his brows; his trade requires that he ſhould keep a fire in his ſhop—and decency requires that he ſhould have one in his parlour, and another in his kitchen, the circumſtances of his wife, and frequent ſickneſs amongſt his children, often require that he ſhould have a fire ſometimes in his wife's and ſometimes in his children's chamber; we will deprive him of the uſe of all the reſt of his fire places, as his neceſſitous circumſtances will not allow him to uſe them occaſionally, ſhould the ſtate of his family in any wiſe make it neceſſary, although he pays his rich, and perhaps inexorable landlord, for the uſe of all in the houſe, and we will ſuppoſe he uſes theſe five chimnies only, which according to this law cannot coſt him leſs than 35*s.* per year—when at preſent they don't coſt him 5*s.* for what with ſmall fires, and great care in his good wife, who often runs her long ſweeping bruſh its full length up their chimnies, ſhe keeps them ſafe from any danger of firing for many weeks.———His landlord is an old batchelor, of at leaſt £.300 per year, clear eſtate, keeps no houſe,—is an *inmate*, and of courſe exempted by this bill,—ſurely one would be apt to conclude that this old batchelor landlord, to merit this peculiar diſtinction from the Managers of the Houſe of Employment, had worthily filled up that link in ſociety for which God had created him, that he cheriſhes ſome virtuous matron, adds honour and dignity to a worthy family by his alliance, ſtrengthens and enriches the ſtate with his numerous offſpring, nurtured in the precepts of virtue and religion by his aſſiduous care, and leaves a race of worthy citizens behind him, an honour to their parents and an ornament to their country,—and as a reward for theſe ſervices he juſtly merited ſuch an exemption.—For brevity ſake I ſhall not reverſe this picture by a compariſon of my honeſt neighbour with him, I ſhall leave it for my readers to ſupply; I ſhall only take notice, that this will undoubtedly be the unequal caſe with many other tradeſmen, widows and poor labourers, the moſt of them not rated above £.8 in the poor tax, which aſſeſſed at 3*d.* in the pound, is 2*s.* not one of all theſe but are obliged to uſe one fire place all the year round, which will coſt them 9*s.* per year, and I dare affirm that at preſent it does not coſt them 2*s.* on an average; this will make a difference of 7*s.* which will be equal to raiſing their taxes to 16½*d.* in the pound, when thoſe of the rich are not advanced 1*d.* perhaps.

When I conſider the many taxes which the poor of this city are already burthened with, I am ſurprized at this attempt to increaſe them, as I know from ſome experience, that you muſt pick the meat from between their children's teeth as it were, or take the garments from their backs, ſhould you carry this law into execution—for what purpoſe is their burthens to be made heavier and their conditons more wretched? is this conſiſtent with the benevolent plan on which our poor laws are founded and the Houſe of Employment erected?—no Gentlemen, if your funds are not ſufficient to ſupport the poor, which I am not ſatisfied to be the caſe, apply for a further law to raiſe in an equal and juſt manner, by an impartial aſſeſſment of property, as heretofore, a ſufficient fund for that purpoſe.—If the people will not conſent to provide in this equal way for the ſupport of the poor, you will be diſcharged from any reflections for negligence or inattention to your duty, and will have the teſtimony of a good conſcience;—but let me adviſe you againſt any devices to extort money from your fellow-citizens, by a ſpecious ſhew of utility.—It is a diſhoneſt ſubterfuge, eſpecially when it falls heavy on the poor and exempts the rich—ſuch a plan cannot fail to create diſguſt in your fellow citizens, and inſtead of having the bleſſings of the poor you will be deprecated by them.

To commend would be more agreeable to my diſpoſition than to cenſure, I ſhall therefore forbear any ſtrictures on particular parts of the bill, many of which will be extremely inconvenient and burthenſome to the people as well as abſurd, if any regulation of the ſweeps was neceſſary, which I do not believe to be the caſe; but in hopes that you will deſiſt from your attempt when you have reconſidered the matter, I conclude for the preſent.

Your's and the public's

Philadelphia, March 29, 1775. C. D.

BOSTON, *March* 20.

Thurſday laſt the following Remonſtrance was preſented to his Excellency.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE the ſelectmen of the town of Billerica, beg leave to remonſtrate to your Excellency, That on the 8th of this inſtant, March, one Thomas Ditſon, an inhabitant of ſaid town of Billerica, was tarred and feathered, and very much abuſed by a party of his Majeſty's 47th regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Col. Neſbitt. As guardians for ſaid town, and from a regard to the liberties and properties of its inhabitants, we cannot but reſent this procedure. Your Excellency muſt be ſenſible that this act is an *high infraction* on that perſonal ſecurity which every Engliſhman is entitled to; and without which his boaſted conſtitution is but a name.

It is ſufficiently unhappy for us, that we find troops quartered among us for the purpoſe of enforcing obedience to acts of Parliament of Great-Britain, in the higheſt ſenſe *iniquitous*, *cruel* and *unjuſt*. It is ſtill more unhappy, if theſe troops, inſtead of preſerving the character which Britiſh troops *once* had, ſhould pour in additional inſult, and be guilty of the moſt *brutal outrages*. We hope your Excellency will take ſome proper ſteps for accommodating this affair; for we aſſure you, we cannot, conſiſtent with our duty, paſs this matter over. We have been told by your Excellency, that you never meant to *diſturb the intercourſe* between the town and the country. Confiding in this, we have paſſed and repaſſed in our uſual manner. We therefore hope your Excellency will make it evident by your *conduct*, that you are determined the intercourſe ſhall be preſerved, and we be not buoyed up with *promiſes*, which in the end, we unhappily find, *not to be depended upon*. Lieutenant Col. Neſbitt is an officer under your Excellency's command: Of *you*, therefore, WE DEMAND ſatisfaction, for the inſult committed by him. We think it is in your power. We beg your Excellency, that the breach now too wide between Great-Britain and this province, may not by ſuch brutality of the troops, ſtill be encreaſed. We aſſure you, Sir, it always has been, and ſtill is, our ſentiment and prayer, that harmony may be reſtored; and that we may not be drove to the laſt diſtreſs of nations.

But may it pleaſe your Excellency, we muſt tell you, WE ARE DETERMINED, if the innocent inhabitants of our country towns, (for we muſt think this man innocent in this affair) muſt be interrupted by ſoldiers in their lawful intercourſe with the town of Boſton, and treated with the moſt brutiſh ferocity, We ſhall hereafter uſe a different ſtyle from that of petition and complaint.

If the grand bulwarks of our conſtitution are thus violently torn away, and the powers on earth prove unfriendly to the cauſe of virtue, liberty and humanity, We are ſtill happy. We can appeal to him, who judgeth righteouſly; and to him we chearfully leave the event.

To his Excellency General GAGE.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to his friend in this Town, dated Dec. 24, 1774.

"The proceedings of the General Congreſs and of your Colony, have had every effect you could wiſh, upon the people, the Parliament, the Miniſtry and the Merchants. The petition of the Continental Congreſs was preſented through the hands of Lord Dartmouth.—The anſwer was in theſe words, "His Majeſty has been pleaſed to receive the petition very graciouſly, and to ſay, that as it was a matter of great importance he would lay it before the two Houſes of Parliament."—The Miniſtry begin to diſavow individually the late meaſures, and to accuſe Mr. Hutchinſon as the inſtigator of the whole—You have every thing to expect from that firmneſs and unanimity which have thus ſhaken their Councils, confounded their plans, and ſet them mutually at variance—perſeverance in the ſame ſpirit, is that alone which will obtain effectual redreſs—*Appearances* are certainly favourable, but not ſo as to juſtify the *leaſt remiſſion* of thoſe meaſures which have produced this temper."

Another letter ſays, "I have been in the country with Lord C——m; he very highly approves of the petition of the Congreſs—The interior cabinet, which rules every thing, appears convinced of the neceſſity of redreſs, but are determined to give it with as little grace as poſſible—They had two Councils to decide upon receiving or rejecting the petition; the firſt was divided, the ſecond had a majority for receiving. The fact is, the cogent reaſoning on which your demands are founded, meets the approbation of the public, and renders your cauſe *irreſiſtably popular*."

Another letter of Dec. 28, ſays, "*Notwithſtanding the pacific appearances held out, there is a determination to perſiſt in the preſent ſyſtem of meaſures.*"

Another letter, dated January 4, ſays, "The number of your friends among the people at large increaſes every day—The Miniſtry *are determined to perſevere in the great ſyſtem of American taxation* —They are alarmed at the unanimity of the Congreſs, and the people of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay and their Provincial Congreſs, which are univerſally approved of here by the friends of Engliſh Liberty—My earneſt advice is TO PREPARE FOR THE WORST, and perſevere in the plan adopted by the Congreſs.—Lord Chatham and Lord Temple approve entirely of the proceedings of the Congreſs.—For Heaven's ſake, for your own ſake, and that of poſterity, *do not relax your* VIGILANCE."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, March 6, 1775.

Our annual ſhips from London are daily arriving, by which we learn the American cauſe gains ground, which it is ſaid will produce a repeal of ſome of the acts of Parliament complained of—It is confidently aſſerted that Lord North has declared that he will not be anſwerable for the conſequences that may enſue, by an attempt to enforce the acts, as it is not a meaſure of his own; from whence it is hoped he will impeach the authors, before the ſeſſions are over.

Extract from the Minutes of Cheſter *County* COMMITTEE, *March* 20, 1775.

PURSUANT to adjournment and public notice given, the Committee of Cheſter county met at the houſe of RICHARD CHINEY, in Eaſt Caln.

On motion, *Ordered*, That Mr. Hockley, Mr. Johnſton, Mr. Gronow, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Taylor, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to eſſay a draught of a petition to preſent to the General Aſſembly of this province, with regard to the manumiſſion of ſlaves—eſpecially relating to the freedom of infants hereafter born of black women, within this colony,—and do make report of the ſame to this Committee, at their next meeting.

On motion, *Ordered*, That each member in this Committee will uſe his utmoſt diligence in collecting the ſeveral ſums of money, ſubſcribed for the uſe of Boſton, and pay the ſame into the hands of ANTHONY WAYNE, Eſq; Treaſurer, at the next meeting of this Committee.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at the houſe of DAVID COUPLAND, in the borough of Cheſter, on Wedneſday the 31ſt of May next.

By Order of the Committee.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Secretary.

*** A Court of *Oyer* and *Terminer* for the County of Philadelphia, will be held at the State Houſe in this City, on Monday the 10th day of April inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all concerned will pleaſe to take notice.

†‡† The ſubſcribers to a plan of an American manufacture of Woollens, Cottons and linens, are requeſted to call upon the Treaſurer, *Joſeph Stiles*, at his houſe, in Arch-ſtreet, to pay the firſt moiety of their ſubſcriptions.

By order of the Managers,

JAMES CANNON, *Secretary.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public ſale, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Wells, in Upper Dublin, two certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Dublin aforeſaid, one of them containing —acres; bounded by land of Derrick Tyſon, and Burke's land: The other of them containing 15 acres and 38 perches; bounded by land of Joſeph Hubbs, Jacob Gubler, and others; with their reſpective improvements and appurtenances; late the eſtate of Valentine Puff, the elder, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public ſale, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Cheltenham, about two miles from Webb's tavern, in Abington, and at the junction of the White-marſh and Oxford Church roads, and on the weſterly ſide of the Lime-kiln road, two tracts or pieces of land, with the appurtenances; one of them containing 16 acres and a quarter: The other of them containing 12 acres; late the eſtate of a certain Chriſtian Edel, the elder, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Baltimore, March 17, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, the following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennſylvania, viz.

A TRACT containing 6000 *acres of very valuable LAND, lying on the waters of Chillisquake, in the fork of Suſquehannah, about twelve miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort Auguſta) the county town of Northumberland; which from its favourable ſituation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greateſt commercial inland town in Pennſylvania. The quality of ſaid tract of land is excellent, ſurpaſſed by few of equal extent in the new purchaſe, being a rich deep mould on a limeſtone bottom. It abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of ſprings beſides the different branches of Chillisquake creek, on one of which (near the center of the tract) is a very good mill ſeat. The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, capable of making a good ſettlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Suſquehanna, being only* 5 *or* 6 *miles from the eaſt and* 7 *or* 8 *miles from the weſt branch of that river. To the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract is accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner, into* 21 *different plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow grounds and water. A plan thereof may be ſeen by any perſons deſirous of viewing the lands, by applying to* SAMUEL HUNTER, *Eſq; at Sunbury, who is authoriſed to agree with any perſons inclining to purchaſe, or by applying to the ſubſcriber. Notwithſtanding the diviſion of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to ſell it altogether, if more agreeable to any ſociety or company of purchaſers.*

A Plantation, containing 276 *acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's creek, about two miles from the mouth which empties into Juniata, and about five miles from the mouth of that fine navigable ſtream: At leaſt* 30 *or* 40 *acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a ſaw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound with pine timber. It's convenient ſituation to the navigation of Juniata and Suſquehannah renders it very valuable. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply to Mr.* FREDERICK WATTS, *near the mouth of Juniata, or to the ſubſcriber.*

A Plantation containing 185 *and* 3-*qrs. acres of land, on Tuſſey's Run, about four miles from Bedford, on which there is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, and about* 25 *acres of cleared land.*

Alſo ſeveral very valuable improved lots adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the weſt end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, a barn and a ſtill-houſe built over a fine ſpring.

For terms of ſaid Lots and Lands, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, *or* ROBERT GALBREATH, *Eſquires, in Bedford, or to the Proprietor in Baltimore, Maryland.*

SAMUEL PURVIANCE, Junior.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

1. A TOUR through SICILY and MALTA; in a ſeries of letters to William Beckford, Eſq; from P. Brydone, F. R. S. in 2 vols. 8vo. 15*s.* the Engliſh edition is ſold at 27*s.* 6*d.*

"Within a few years the Public hath been favoured with various relations of the travels of men of ſenſe and obſervation, which are always acceptable communications; they never fail to prove extremely entertaining, and they will generally be found to be as uſeful as they are agreeable.

"Of this happy caſt are the travels of Captain Brydone, whoſe letters prove him at once the gentleman, the ſcholar, the man of ſcience; a rational obſerver, a philoſophical enquirer, and a polite and pleaſing companion. His ſtyle is natural and eaſy, his language free and flowing, and his manner cheerful and lively; yet properly varied to ſuit the ſeveral ſubjects, whether gay or ſerious, as they occur in the courſe of the traveller's adventures."

Monthly Review.

2. The LIFE of the late EARL of CHESTEREIELD; or the Man of the World. Including his Lordſhip's principal Speeches in Parliament; his moſt admired eſſays in the paper called the World; his poems, and the ſubſtance of the ſyſtem of education delivered in a ſeries of letters to his ſon. In two pocket vols. 10*s.* the Engliſh edition is ſold at 14*s.*

3. The famous JUNIUS's LETTERS; a compleat edition with notes, as printed by Woodfall in London, in 2 pocket vols. 15*s.* the London edition is ſold at 25*s.*

4. GOULARD on the effects and various preparations of Lead, and on Lues Venerea, 2 vols. 12*s.* the London edition is ſold at 15*s.*

5. A Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of PHYSIC, by David Macbride, M.D. Quarto 30*s.* the London edition is ſold at 50*s.*

This has a great character from the Monthly Reviewers, is a work of undoubted merit, and ought to be carefully read by every practitioner.

The mentioned prices are in Pennſylvania currency, a dollar 7*s.* 6*d.* The utmoſt care will be taken to procure the beſt American paper, and compleat the whole of the work in the neateſt manner.

A few copies are intended to be printed on a fine writing paper, and the price to be in proportion.

The names of the ſubſcribers to be prefixed to each book.

Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that may incline to encourage any or all of the above books, are deſired to leave or ſend their names, occupations, and places of abode, ſoon as may be, to *John Sparhawk*, the editor, at his Book-Store in Second ſtreet, five doors below Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia; to Meſſ. *Noel* and *Hazard*, bookſellers, or Mr. Hugh Gaine, printer, New-York; to Meſſrs. *Thomas* and *John Fleet*, printers, Boſton; to Mr. *William Aitman*, Bookſeller, Annapolis, Marvland; to Mr. *William Duncan*, printer, Norfolk, Virginia; to Mr. *Robert Wells*, bookſeller, Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

As ſoon as two hundred ſubſcribers appear for any of the above articles, the ſame ſhall be immediately put in hand and finiſhed with all diſpatch.

Cheſter County, March 13, 1775.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the 5th day of April next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford, containing about 32 acres of excellent land, about 20 acres thereof cleared, the other well timbered, with a good two ſtory log houſe, a well of water at the door, a log barn almoſt new, and other outhouſes; fit and convenient for a tradeſman. Due attendance, and credit for one half of the purchaſe money, will be given by

CHARLES RYANT.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. No. 180.

CONNECTICUT, *March* 15.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *assembled at* New-Haven, *March* 8.

WHEREAS our brethren of Boston have long suffered, and are yet suffering under the hand of oppression, grievous and unparalelled hardships and distresses in consequence of their resolution to support the great principles of Constitutional Liberty; and having endured, and yet enduring those sufferings in the common cause of America, with most exemplary fortitude and magnanimity; the principles of humanity and justice to ourselves and them require, that they should not be left to sink under the weight of burdens, which without assistance may become absolutely insupportable.

And although many donations have been made them, by this and other Colonies, yet upon authentic intelligence it appears, that they are inadequate to the real distresses in which thousands of their innocent and virtuous inhabitants are involved by means as aforesaid.

THIS House taking the matters aforesaid into their serious consideration, DO RESOLVE, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the inhabitants of the several towns in this Colony, to continue chearfully and liberally to contribute to the relief of their suffering brethren in said town, according to the several abilities which Divine Providence has given them; esteeming it an incumbent duty, and an acceptable service in the sight of God and their Country. *By Order of the House*,

Wm. WILLIAMS, Speaker.

Last Friday our General Assembly adjourned to the 13th of next month, then to meet at Hartford.

NEW-YORK, *March* 23.

On Monday afternoon expresses arrived in town from the county of Cumberland, in this province, who bring accounts from thence of a very extraordinary and alarming nature.—On Monday afternoon, preceding the day for holding the Inferior Court, several riotous and disorderly persons, to the number of between 80 and 90, assembled at the court-house, of which they took possession, with an avowed intent of preventing the court from being held the next day, many of them had arms, and those who were unprovided for were collecting both arms and ammunition with all possible dispatch. Many of the magistrates having come to town, it was thought advisable that the sheriff should make the usual proclamation against riotous assemblies, and demand the possession of the court-house and gaol, which being refused several times, about nine o'clock at night a party assembled, in order to disperse the rioters: These proceeded with the sheriff and some magistrates to the court house, where proclamation was again made by the sheriff, for the rioters to disperse, and sundry attempts were made to get in without using fire arms; but this proving ineffectal, three guns were fired over the door, in hopes the rioters would be intimidated, and retire; but so determined were they in their undertaking, that the fire was immediately returned from the court-house, by which one of the magistrates was slightly wounded, and another person shot through his clothes. The magistrates seeing the eminent danger they were in, exerted themselves so well that they forced the front door, and after a very smart engagement, wherein one of the rioters was killed, and many persons on both sides wounded, proper measures were taken to preserve the peace for that night.

The next morning all was tumult and disorder; the judges, however, opened the court at the usual hour, and adjourned till three o'clock in the afternoon; but by this time the body of rioters beginning to assemble in large parties, from New-Hampshire and places adjacent, and particularly from Bennington in the neighbouring county of Albany, with an hostile appearance, and the court foreseeing no probability of being able to proceed to business, adjourned to next term. The body of rioters, which soon amounted to upwards of five hundred, surrounded the court-house, took the judges, the justices, the sheriff, the clerk, and as many more of their friends as they could find, into close custody, and sent parties out who are daily returning with more prisoners; the roads and passes were guarded with armed men, who indiscriminately laid hold of all passengers against whom any of the party intimated the least suspicion, and the mob stimulated by their leaders to the utmost fury and revenge, breathed nothing but blood and slaughter against the unfortunate persons in their power; the only thing which suspended their fate was a difference in opinion as to the manner of destroying them, and from the violence and inhumanity of the disposition apparent in the rioters, it is greatly to be feared that some of the worthy men in confinement will fall a sacrifice to the brutal fury of a band of russians, before any timely aid can be brought to their assistance.

March 30. An express last night arrived, brings an account, that the inhabitant of Cumberland County are in the utmost confusion and distress, and that one of the Judges, two Magistrates, the Sheriff, the Clerk, and four other persons, (whose lives were providentially saved from the fury of the rioters by the timely interposition of a strong party of men from New-Hampshire) have been committed to the gaol of the county of Hampshire, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, escorted by an armed party of the rioters,—that all the magistrates in Cumberland, except two, are expresly ordered by the rioters to cease the further execution of their offices, and these two are permitted by the mob to act in criminal cases only, for the purpose of signing warrants for the commitment of such persons as they shall bring before them; and that there were 7 persons, whom the mob had imprisoned, let out on giving bail to the Chairman of a Committee appointed by the mob, without whose pass no man can travel that country.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Wednesday, the 12th of April next, on the premises, in pursuance of the last will and testament of James M'Connell, deceased,

A VERY valuable Plantation, situate in East-Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, on Conedogwinet creek, and within four miles of Harris's Ferry; containing 150 acres of extraordinary good land, about one half cleared, and in very good repair, having a good square log dwelling-house, a barn and other convenient buildings, a good bearing apple orchard, and a great number of very good peach trees thereon. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, when due attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known, on the day and place above mentioned, by

WILLIAM GEDDIS,
JAMES OLIVER,
JAMES FURDY, } Executors.

DAVID REID,

GARDENER and SEEDMAN, from London, living in Spring Garden,

WILL supply any Gentleman or other person with any quantity of Garden Seed, which he will warrant to be of good quality: They may be had at his stall at the Court-house every day of the week (Sunday excepted) or at the Widow Lawrence's in Second-street, near the Market, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN
GLASS WARE-HOUSE,

For the sale of GLASS WARE made at Kensington, is now opened by

JOHN ELLIOTT and Company,

A few doors above Market-street, at the west side of Second-street;

Where shop keepers and others in town or country may be supplied with the following Articles, either *cut* or *plain*, in general as cheap, and some much cheaper than those imported, viz.

DECANTERS, from one gallon to half a pint; wine glasses of various sorts; tumblers of all sizes; bottles for cases, &c. flint or other beer glasses; basons, cans of all sizes, candlesticks and sockets, confectioners glasses, cyder glasses, canisters, bitter bottles, bird cisterns and boxes, candle shades, cruets and casters, chimney arms, cream pots, cupping glasses, dishes for sallad, &c. electric globes and cylinders, garden bells, hour glasses, ink cups, lamps for halls, streets, chambers, shops, weavers, &c. mortars and pestles, nipple shells and pipes, pyramids, pipes for tobacco, salvers of various sizes, salt cellars, sugar dishes, spice bottles, urinals, wine and water glasses, goblets, jelly glasses, jewellers glasses, mustard pots, proof bottles, pocket bottles, syllabub glasses, sweet meat ditto, salt linings, smelling bottles, tubes for thermometers, &c. phials of all sizes, &c. &c.

N. B. Orders or patterns for any sorts of glasses for Apothecaries, Virtuosi, or others, left at the aforesaid Ware-house, will be chearfully and duly attended to.

*** The Proprietors being unwilling to deprive such as are desirous of seeing the factory, from the gratification of their curiosity, but at the same time finding it necessary to endeavour, in some measure, to save the works from the disadvantage which must and does actually arise from the great resort of spectators, it is therefore hoped that no one will take umbrage at the sum of two shillings for each person's admittance, expected at the gate, which yet is very inadequate to the hinderance occasioned thereby.

Goshen Township, March 13, 1775.

THE subscriber hereby informs the Public, that from the first instant (March) he has undertaken the business of the Strasburgh Messenger, which he is determined to perform in the most punctual manner: All persons desirous to promote so useful an undertaking, by opening a weekly correspondence with the city of Philadelphia, are requested to leave their names and terms at the taverns where the papers are left. As he is confident the utility of it will be evident when regularly conducted, he does not demand any cash before the expiration of the first quarter, relying on the public spirit of the inhabitants upon and contiguous to the said road.

ARTHUR MURPHY.

N. B. He sets off from William Dibley's, at the Fountain Tavern in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, every Wednesday, and returns every Tuesday evening, where the public commands will be duly attended to.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-street, Philadelphia,

SOME EXPRESSIONS of ANN CROWLEY, daughter of THOMAS and MARY CROWLEY, of London, during her last illness, from the 23d of the First month 1773, to the 12th of the Second month 1774. With an introductory Testimony concerning her, from the family. *So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto Wisdom.* Psalm xc. 12.

They are also to be had of ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington.

THE Subscriber, who has carried on the Soap-boiling and Tallow-chandling business for some years past for Mr. George Kennedy, takes this method to inform the Public in general and his friends in particular, that he has opened said business in Second-street, opposite the City Tavern, between Walnut and Chesnut-streets, where he intends carrying it on in the most extensive manner; and as said Kennedy has declined, hopes for the encouragement of his friends, as he will make it his particular study to serve his customers with the greatest care and punctuality, and their favours shall be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM GILMORE.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of vessels and country store-keepers shall be supplied on the shortest notice.

GERMANTOWN BLEACHFIELD.

JOHN HUNTER,

At the above Bleachfield,

WILL immediately begin to whiten all sorts of plain linen, yard wide and under widths not exceeding a 900 reed, at 4d. per yard, 1000 reed at 5d. per yard, and all above at 6d. per yard; huckabacks and coarse diapers, at 4d. per yard; fine diapers at 5d. per yard. Russia twills and sheetings will be bleached for merchants at 4d. per yard, and dressed and lapped equal to any imported at 6d. per piece. Linen yarn and thread whitened at 1s. per lb. no less quantity than 10 lb. will be received. Cotton whitened at 10d. per lb. and cotton stockings at 4d. per pair.

Families who have sheets or table linen stained or discoloured, may have them cleared at a moderate price.

GOODS for said Bleachfield are received by the following Gentlemen in Philadelphia, viz. Mr. Francis Gurney, merchant, below the Drawbridge, Mr. William Shute, tallow-chandler, at the New-Market, and Mr. John Green, merchant, near the upper end of Second-street; Mrs. Davis, at the new Rising Sun on Germantown Road, and John Hunter at the Bleachfield; at all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. The Advertiser presents his grateful thanks to those who were pleased to favour him with their custom last summer, and he earnestly solicits the future favours of them and the Public in general; and although the smallness of his business last year occasioned him to be a considerable loser, yet he is not thereby intimidated from prosecuting a business that is so principal a branch of the linen manufactory, but still hopes that his knowledge of the business and strict application thereto, will enable him to finish every article intrusted to him, in such a manner as will gain him the most generous encouragement from the Public.

WANTED, a man who has been employed in bleaching either in Ireland or Scotland.

*** Said HUNTER will also attend himself at George Zeller's, inn-keeper, at the Germantown Stage the corner of Cherry-alley and Third-streets, in Philadelphia, on every Saturday, to receive and give receipts for Goods.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM MARTIN,

UPHOLSTERER, next door to the City Vendue-store, in Front-street, Philadelphia,

PART of his Stock and Household Furniture, consisting of twelve stuffed back and seat chairs, three sofas and three easy chairs in canvas, six mahogany Gothic back chairs covered with hair cloth and brass nailed, one French elbow ditto, two four feet dining tables, a handsome Pembroke ditto, six neat mahogany chair frames, a pair of handsome hand-irons, some trimmings, &c. &c.—He returns his unfeigned thanks to his numerous employers; and as he intends leaving this city, begs leave to recommend CHARLES JAFFREY, who continues in the house, as a person fit and capable to succeed him in his business, which, if approved of, will lay a further obligation on the Public's greatly obliged and humble servant,

WILLIAM MARTIN.

N. B. Said MARTIN requests those who stand indebted to him to pay, and those to whom he is indebted to send in their accounts.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he is rendered incapable of following the Hatters business as usual, by reason of much affliction and loss; he therefore flatters himself that the humane inhabitants of this city will be pleased to favour him with their custom in the Haberdashery business, as he intends to follow cleaning, colouring and dressing old hats, also binding, looping and lacing Gentlemens hats. All those that are pleased to encourage this business, will confer the greatest obligations on their very humble servant,

WILLIAM MURDOCH.

N. B. The Millener and Mantau-making business is carried on as usual, by JANE MURDOCH, in Front-street, near Almond-street, Philadelphia.

MADEIRA and TENERIFFE WINES,

In PIPES and HOGSHEADS,

TO BE SOLD BY

MICHAEL CONNER.

A HOUSE, LOT and TANYARD, in WILMINGTON, TO BE SOLD.

A NEAT brick dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſpring-houſe, a good garden, and meadow, pleaſantly ſituated on a lot bounded 160 feet on Front-ſtreet, the ſame on Second-ſtreet, and 260 feet on Weſt-ſtreet. The Tanyard is furniſhed with a ſpring of water that commands, or is higher by ſeveral feet than needful to convey water to any part required, and more than ſufficient for that uſe. The mill-houſe, curriers ſhop and beam-houſe well built of ſtone; a neat ſlaughter-houſe adjoining, alſo of ſtone, furniſhed with water from the ſpring aforeſaid, almoſt all new and in good repair, with ſundry other buildings and improvements. On the whole it may be juſtly ſaid to merit the attention of thoſe concerned in that branch of buſineſs, as it is near the two market-houſes in a thriving town, and bids fair for being an advantageous ſtand. About 500l. of the purchaſe money will be expected; the remainder may lay in the purchaſer's hands. For further particulars enquire of

ZECHARIAH FERRISS.

N. B. The Stock in the yard may alſo be had at a reaſonable rate, and whoever purchaſeth may have poſſeſſion in the Fifth month next.

To be RENTED or SOLD,

And no money required on giving proper ſecurity,

BETWEEN forty and fifty acres of marſh meadow, of an excellent quality, and bearing Engliſh graſs plentifully, well drained and divided into ſmall lots, and in exceeding good order either for paſturage or mowing, ſituated oppoſite the borough of Wilmington, to which it is very convenient for ſupplying the market. Whoever may incline to rent or purchaſe, and would chooſe to reſide in ſaid borough, may be furniſhed with a good flat and batteau; or, if more agreeable, may rent on moderate terms ſome upland, with a good dwelling-houſe, garden, &c. very commodiouſly ſituated thereto. For terms enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in the ſaid borough.

JOHN M'KINLY.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th inſt. (February) a ſervant girl named ELIZABETH SMITH, lately arrived from Liverpool, about eighteen years of age, a little pitted with the ſmall pox, lightiſh hair, had on when ſhe went away, a green bays ſhort gown and petticoat, an old red cloak and ſtraw hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid girl and brings her home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

RICHARD FOOTMAN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday night, the 26th of February laſt, from the ſubſcribers, near Carliſle in Cumberland county, two Iriſh ſervants; one named PETER HAGAN, about nineteen years of age; five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, a freſh looking, full faced, fat lad, with ſhort dark brown hair; had on when he went away, an old beaver hat, a good common linen ſhirt, a black ſilk neckcloth, a brown coat made of beaver coating, with mohair buttons of the ſame colour, a red beaver coating jacket with red mohair buttons, new deer-ſkin breeches, the buttons covered with the ſame, coarſe grey woven ſtockings almoſt new, new ſhoes, and plain ſteel buckles. The other named WILLIAM ELLIOTT, aged about twenty-one years, by trade a tinman, about five feet high, a freſh looking lad but rather thin faced, black hair with a falſe cue, a little wool hat bound with black binding, an homeſpun linen ſhirt, a white ſtock and plated ſtock buckle, a brown homeſpun coat with white metal buttons, a brown jacket of low priced broadcloth with white metal buttons, buckſkin breeches, grey home made ſtockings, good ſhoes lately half ſoaled, and plain yellow buckles: He is a little bandy legged, and talkative. They both love ſtrong drink, have but little money, but a good deal more cloathing, which they will probably ſell or exchange. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed ſervants ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward for each if taken in the county, and FIFTY SHILLINGS for each if taken out of the county, with reaſonable charges if brought home to their maſters.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
JOHN DAVIES, Junior.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in London Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 2d of this inſtant, (February) a bay GELDING, about fourteen and a half hands high, three years old riſing four, trots lofty and hand-gallops well, is half-blooded, ſhod all round, has the mark of a half-penny cut out of the near ear, and appears as if the ear had been tied very tight with a cord, as there is a creaſe round it which appears very plain on the lower lap; when rode he generally carries his ears right forward; he is in good order, and carries himſelf well either under a ſaddle or in a carriage; one hind foot white, and no brand. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring the horſe only, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable charges, and if the thief is brought to juſtice, the above Reward, paid by WILLIAM ROBESON, ſtore-keeper, in Newport, Newcaſtle county, or by

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 13th inſtant (February) a light black MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, has long hair, a ſtar in her face, and white ſpecks in her eyes; ſhe is about fifteen hands high, her main newly cut and ſmooth, ſhod before, and well made. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and Thief, ſhall have the above Reward, or for the Mare only TWO POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT GRAHAMS.

JAMES AND PATRICK WRIGHT,
CONFECTIONERS, from Edinburgh,

Have opened ſhop in Water-ſtreet, twelve doors below the Drawbridge, oppoſite to Harper and Jackſon's ſtore, Philadelphia, where they make and ſell all kinds of the very fineſt Confections, viz.

FINE caraway comfits, almond comfits, muſk plumb comfits, bandſtring comfits, criſpt almonds, coriander comfits, almond chips, barley ſugar, white ſugar-candie. Biſcuits of all kinds, viz. Fine almond biſcuit, plain almond biſcuit, ſpunge biſcuit, fine broad biſcuit, diet loaves, ſeed cake, plumb cake, common biſcuit, Queen cake, pound cake, fine ginge cake, fine ginge nuts, liberty drops. Tablets of all kinds, viz. Cinnamon tablet, lemon tablet, orange tablet, ginger tablet. Likewiſe all kinds of Jellies and Preſervatives in their ſeaſon.

N. B. Large allowance will be made to Grocers, or others, who purchaſe by wholeſale.

*** Said J. and P. WRIGHT have for ſale, an aſſortment of Groceries, viz. loaf, lump, and muſcovado ſugars; coffee, chocolate, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, cordials, &c. &c.—They have alſo for ſale, hard metal table ſpoons, tureen ladles, ſoup ladles of patterns ſuperior to any imported.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS LOST ſome time laſt fall, on the Lancaſter road, between the ſigns of Paoli and the White Horſe, a checkered handkerchief, in which was a womans ſuit of oil cloaths, conſiſting of a bonnet cover of ſilk and a cloak and apron of linen. Whoever has found and will bring them unhurt to the ſign of the White Horſe, may receive the above reward.

There is at the plantation of JOHN JACOBS, in Weſt Whiteland, a ſtray Pied STEER. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay coſt and take him away.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 16th inſtant (February) a certain JOHN FOSTER, born in England, about thirty-five years of age, of a ſandy complexion, has a brown buſhy head of hair, about five feet five or ſix inches high, very round ſhouldered; he had with him when he went away, a frock and white jacket, alſo a coarſe brown jacket and a pair of old greaſy buckſkin breeches, a ſmall beaver hat half worn: The ſaid FOSTER is a ditcher, and ſtole ſundry tools. Whoever takes up the ſaid run-away and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice for the ſame, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

FRANCIS WILSON.

February 1, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, at Halifax, on the firſt day of May laſt, a native Iriſh ſervant man named LAWRENCE DUN, about twenty years of age, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark brown hair, ſmooth pale face, and much given to liquor and dancing: Had on and took with him a blue broadcloth jacket, a double breaſted blue duffil jacket with metal buttons, a coarſe tow ſhirt and trowſers, and half worn ſhoes. He alſo ſtole and took with him, two blankets, one ſheet, a pair of good ſhoes, a pair of large carved plated buckles, a thirty-five ſhilling hat, and is ſuppoſed to have taken a new axe. Perhaps he may change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol ſo that his maſter may get information, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

N. B. He lodged at Daniel Servie's ſaw-mill the 4th or 5th of May.—All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

Newport, February 10, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Newport, Newcaſtle county, on Delaware, an Iriſh ſervant man named JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, a ſower looking fellow, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he has a round fat face, ſmall eyes, and ſandy coloured frizly hair; had on when he went away a brown coat and jacket, a pair of cotton velvet breeches with buckles at the knee, and a pair of brown cloth breeches with a button on the knee-band; he has with him 4 white ſhirts, 3 check ditto, and a woman's ſhift, marked I. L. he alſo has a wool hat, bound with tape, is much given to ſtrong liquor and ſwearing; his left leg has lately been ſore and cured. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES LATIMER.

TO BE LET,

For one or more years, as may beſt ſuit,

A NOTED TAVERN at the Trap, in St. George's hundred, Newcaſtle county: It is an exceeding good ſtand for ſaid buſineſs, has five rooms on a floor, good cellars, kitchen, ſtables and other out-houſes, a large and good bearing orchard, and an exceeding good eight acre meadow lot contiguous thereto; formerly occupied by Mr. Gilbert Banrow. For terms apply to

JAMES M'DONOUGH, Sen.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public, that he was ſeized with pains in the ſtomach, dizzineſs of the head, fever, and ſhortneſs of breath, to that degree he was not able to ſleep, or get any reſt, by taking one bottle of Doctor GEORGE WEED's *Tinctura Amara*, and one bottle of his Eſſence of Tar, he received ſuch great benefit from thoſe medicines that he recovered his health, and is able to go about his buſineſs as uſual, is certified by

SAMUEL HALLO.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Chеſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth of January laſt, an Iriſh ſervant lad named PATRICK KELLY, about twelve or thirteen years of age, thick and well ſet, with brown ſhort hair cut before, round face and red cheeks, a long ſmall flat foot, and burned ſhins; had on when he went away, a brown cloth coatee, waiſtcoat and breeches of the ſame, the breeches mended on the knees, wooden buttons on the coat, check ſhirt moſtly out of his breeches behind, and the ſhirt neck open, a pair of milled worſted ſtockings, large ſhoes which have been mended, and a pair of Bath mettal buckles. It is ſaid he has changed his breeches for a pair of blue trowſers, and it is likely he may change more of his cloathing, as there has been money ſeen with him. He came in the ſhip Minerva, Captain Mackey. He is much given to ſwearing and quarrelling with boys. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, if taken in this city, or county, and if taken out of the county FORTY SHILLINGS, paid by me

HUGH MEANS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels or others, are forbid to harbour, or carry him off at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,
By PRIVATE SALE,

A BRICK Houſe and Kitchen, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fifth ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, in Philadelphia; the houſe is three ſtories, and the Kitchen two ſtories and a half, the lot 20 feet front by 51 feet deep, cellars under the whole, now in the occupation of the Widow Humphreys; ſubject to a ground rent of 5l. per annum. For terms apply to JACOB RABSOM, in Front-ſtreet, between Chеſnut and Market-ſtreets.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at Deep Water Iſland, the latter end of February laſt, ſundry valuable PINE LOGS. The owners proving their property and paying charges, may have them again.

JOHN READ.

N. B. A quantity of HAY to be diſpoſed of. Apply at the above Iſland.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on in May next,

THE noted INN at the ſign of the HORSE AND GROOM in Dover. It is a large convenient Houſe, and has good ſtabling, and every other neceſſary requiſite for the entertainment of travellers. Any perſon deſirous of knowing further particulars, may enquire of JOHN BELL, living near Dover.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 9th inſtant (March) from the ſubſcriber, living at Raccoon Bridge, on Salem road, in Glouceſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named MATTHIAS CANE, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; has long black hair tied behind; had on when he went away, a pretty much worn hat, an half worn ſnuff coloured cloth coat, and lapelled waiſtcoat of a whitiſh colour, blue knit or wove breeches, and new ſhoes; he has alſo taken with him a good fowling-piece, and various cloaths and linen: He has very much of the brogue in his ſpeech. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by PETER GEYER.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 15th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, an Engliſh ſervant woman named ANN BURDON, about 22 years old, luſty and full faced, with brown hair; had on and took with her when ſhe went away, a ſtriped lincey petticoat and jacket, a pair of mens ſhoes and a pair of yarn ſtockings; ſhe likewiſe had three aprons, two of them rapping and the other check. Any perſon that will take up the ſaid ſervant woman and ſecure her in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken in the county, if out of the county THIRTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province the above reward, paid by

BENJAMIN COLLINS.

Trenton, March 1, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber, a certain DANIEL MURRIN, a native of Ireland, by trade a butcher, with a ſum of money that he was intruſted with: He is about five feet high, well ſet, with black hair commonly club'd; took with him a light coloured cloth coat with wooden buttons, a cotton velvet jacket, and leather breeches; a claret coloured coat and ſcarlet jacket, two new check ſhirts and one white one, a ſilver watch, a pair of ſilver buckles, and a pair of ſquare plated buckles in his ſhoes. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid MURRIN, ſo that I may have my property again, ſhall have the above Reward.

WILLIAM SMITH.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

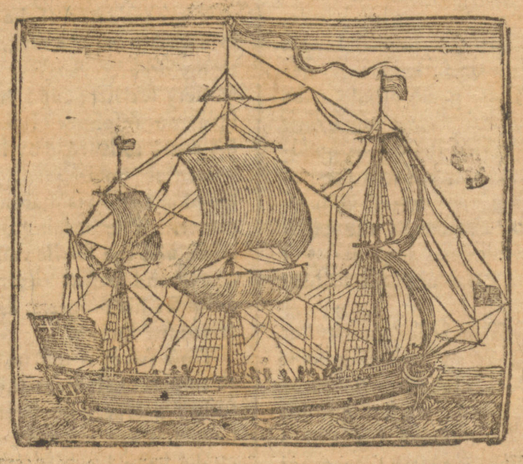
RAN AWAY on the 7th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newcaſtle county, an indented ſervant man named THOMAS M'DERMALD; he came from Ireland with Capt. M'Cutcheon in the year 1772, and has ſince had for maſters James Ray, Joſhua Jackſon, John Dickſon, Peter Robinſon, and the ſubſcriber, and has been in Philadelphia gaol: He is about five feet four or five inches high, red faced, and his noſe turns up; had on a thick black and white mixed jacket, with no collar and neither hemmed nor bound round the neck, the ſleeves blacker than the body, long trowſers of the ſame, black ſtockings, and good ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH OGLE.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 181.

DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, APRIL 10th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, April 10, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Nine-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7	1d. loaf is 0 8½	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 13¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 11½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 7	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 2½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 10th day of April inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Trump, on Chesnut-hill, two contiguous tracts or pieces of land, containing in the whole about 10 3½ acres, situate in the township of Germantown; bounded by lands of Magdalene Butterfas, John Barge, and others; together with the appurtenances, &c. late the estate of Jacob Keebler, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 15th of April inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Barret, in Southwark, a certain frame messuage or slaughter house, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Third-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front about 74 feet, and in depth about 200 feet; subject to a ground-rent of 25l. currency, per annum, for five years to come, after which subject to a ground-rent of 30l. per annum for ever; late the estate of Anthony Noble; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 17th of April inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, all those two brick and frame messuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Vine street, between Third and Fourth-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 82 feet 6 inches, with the appurtenances, among which are a skinpress; bounded by ground of Messieurs Chevaliers, and others; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

AS ABRAHAM USHER intends shortly for Europe, all persons indebted to him by bond, note or book debt, are requested to pay off their respective balances; and those who have any demands against him, are desired to send in their accounts.

N.B. USHER and HENRY have on hand sundry DRY GOODS, which they will sell low for cash or short credit.

TO BE SOLD BY
PHILIP BENEZET,
At his Store the corner of Market and Third-streets,

BEST English gun flints by the thousand, bar lead, needles, sealing wax, mace, saffron, Turlington's balsam by the dozen, black silk cravats and silk handkerchiefs, sewing silk, black gauze handkerchiefs, ribbonds, blue long cloths, red painted looking-glasses, Chapmans books, ferrits, and a large assortment of India callicoes.

A SUGAR STORE.
DAVID SHAFER AND SONS,

HEREBY acquaint the Public in general, and their Customers in particular, that they now keep their Sugar Store on the west side of Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, next to Messrs. Anthony Morris and Leonard Melchior's, where Mr. William Hoffman used to keep his Sugar Store. They will sell at the lowest prices *double and single refined Loaf Sugars*, also *Lump and Muscovado Sugars*, *Sugar Candy* and *Molasses*. Those that will be pleased to favour them with their custom, may depend on being served with the best of goods, by DAVID SHAFER AND SONS.

DANIEL CAMPBELL,
Continues his SCHOOL as usual, in Second-street, near Mr. Isaac Snowden's, below the Bridge,

WHERE he teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetic vulgar and decimal, Extraction of Roots, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Gauging, Surveying and Book-keeping; and he engages, as heretofore, to forward his writers in such manner that they shall improve as much in three months as is commonly done in six, provided they never wrote any, or have been well initiated in the proper method of handling the pen or fitting to write: He can with the more confidence undertake this, as he has hitherto proved it, his writers in general improving in this proportion, with very few exceptions, not above three in twenty; and should any seem to doubt it, they may call at his school-room, where they will find, by several specimens, that actions speak louder than words, and that this advertisement is rather reserved; among which specimens he has one wrote by one of his school boys (by means of his instruction) that he thinks cannot be equalled by any piece ever wrote by a school-boy in this city.

N.B. He teaches a few young Misses, at their houses, on stated hours, and can spare time to wait on one or two more.

Baltimore, March 17, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, the following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennsylvania, viz.

A TRACT containing 6000 *acres of very valuable LAND, lying on the waters of Chillisquake, in the fork of Susquehannah, about twelve miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort Augusta) the county town of Northumberland; which from its favourable situation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greatest commercial inland town in Pennsylvania. The quality of said tract of land is excellent, surpassed by few of equal extent in the new purchase, being a rich deep mould on a limestone bottom. It abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of springs besides the different branches of Chillisquake creek, on one of which (near the center of the tract) is a very good mill seat. The situation is in many respects favourable, in an extensive valley of good land, capable of making a good settlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Susquehanna, being only 5 or 6 miles from the east and 7 or 8 miles from the west branch of that river. To the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract is accurately surveyed, and divided in the most commodious manner, into* 21 *different plantations, so as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow grounds and water. A plan thereof may be seen by any persons desirous of viewing the lands, by applying to* SAMUEL HUNTER, *Esq; at Sunbury, who is authorised to agree with any persons inclining to purchase, or by applying to the subscriber. Notwithstanding the division of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to sell it altogether, if more agreeable to any society or company of purchasers.*

A Plantation, containing 276 *acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's creek, about two miles from the mouth which empties into Juniata, and about five miles from the mouth of that fine navigable stream: At least* 30 *or* 40 *acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a saw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound with pine timber. Its convenient situation to the navigation of Juniata and Susquehannah renders it very valuable. Any persons inclining to purchase may apply to Mr.* FREDERICK WATTS, *near the mouth of Juniata, or to the subscriber.*

A Plantation containing 185 *and* 3 *qrs. acres of land, on Tussey's Run, about four miles from Bedford, on which there is a small dwelling-house, and about* 25 *acres of cleared land.*

Also several very valuable improved lots adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the west end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-house, a barn and a still-house built over a fine spring.

For terms of said Lots and Lands, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, *or* ROBERT GALBREATH, *Esquires, in Bedford, or to the Proprietor in Baltimore, Maryland.*

SAMUEL PURVIANCE, Junior.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PRIVATE SALE, or LET,

A THREE story House and Kitchen, and Lot, situated the upper end of Second-street continued, in the Northern Liberties, opposite the Barracks, in which the subscriber now lives: The house has a very good stand for business, which has been carried on in it with great success for several years, especially when troops are quartered in the Barracks: It would suit likewise for a Gentleman's dwelling, as it is a very well finished house, with stables and other improvements. The situation is healthy and airy. The house is insured for seven years, and the lot clear of ground-rent. It has the privilege of a pump at the door. Any person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may apply to
E. LEWIS TREICHEL.

N.B. A small part of the purchase money is to be paid down, and the remainder on interest for a term of years, security being given if required.—Likewise to be let on ground-rent, a lot in Artillery-street, opposite the Barracks, between Front- and Second-streets. Enquire as above.

JOHN BATES,
PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, hatter, opposite the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, near Arch-street.

MAKES tea-kettles, coffee-pots and sauce-pans, tinned; fish kettles, Duch ovens and stew pans, which are much sweeter, wholesomer, and cheaper than copper utensils, and are much used in London and most parts of England. He likewise makes oval, square and round dripping pans, ashes pails, cocoa and coffee roasters, coal scoops, pot covers, and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the Public satisfaction, not only by the neatness of his work, but by the dispatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may please to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and sauce-pans, and gives most money for old pewter.

DAVID REID,
GARDENER and SEEDMAN, from London, living in Spring-Garden,

WILL supply any Gentleman or other person with any quantity of Garden Seed, which he will warrant to be of good quality: They may be had at his stall at the Court-house every day of the week (Sunday excepted) or at the Widow Lawrence's in Second-street, near the Market, Philadelphia.

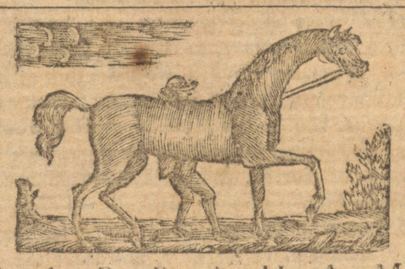
BARLEY,
To be delivered for seed, by
ROBERT HARE AND Co.
On condition of receiving the produce at the market price.

WILL COVER this season, within half a mile of Warwick, the famous young HORSE

TRAVELLER,

At Three Pounds the season for each mare, and a Dollar to the groom.

TRAVELLER was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Traveller, and out of the noted mare Nancy Baywell; he is upwards of fifteen hands two inches high, remarkably stout and beautiful.—Also will COVER at the same place, two famous country Horses; one the noted New-England Horse OLD PEACOCK, at Thirty-five Shillings the season; the other a stout Canadian Horse, at Three Dollars the season. PEACOCK has covered many years in Maryland, in great character. Good pasturage at Two Shillings and Six Pence per week for each mare; and particular care will be taken of all mares sent to RICHARD RIX.



BABRAHAM,

Will cover mares this season, at JACOB HILTZHEIMER's stables, in Seventh-street, near Market-street, at Three Pounds the season and Five Shillings to the groom.

HE is a fine bay, full fifteen hands high, and four years old this spring. BABRAHAM was got by the noted running horse Juniper, who started in the four following years, 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760, for eighteen plates, and won fourteen of them. Col. Syme afterwards imported him into Virginia, and sold him for 1000l. Virginia currency. BABRAHAM's dam was got by Samuel Galloway, Esquire's bay horse Selim, his grandam by the late Col. Hopper's Pacolet, his great grandam by Old Spark, his great great grandam was Queen Mab, and his great great great grandam was Miss Callwell, belonging to the late Col. Tasker. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Good grass at Six Shillings per week.

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

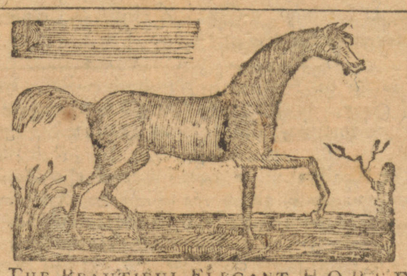
To be let to MARES this spring, by the subscriber at Christiana Bridge, the famous grey Horse

BOHEMIA,

EQUAL in beauty to any horse ever imported into America, full blooded, bred by Mr. Milligan, got by Colonel Sharp's famous imported horse Othello, and came of a full blood hunting mare, got by Colonel Ricket's Barb. He is sixteen hands high, covered last season at Salem in great character, and is well known to get colts superior to any on the continent; he will cover at so low a price as FIFTY SHILLINGS for the season. Good pasture may be had for mares, proper care taken, and due attendance given by the public's most humble servant,

RICHARD DOWDLE.

N. B. He is to stand two days each week at Newark.



THE BEAUTIFUL ELEGANT HORSE

CREOLE,

A FULL blood, imported from Old England, fifteen hands high, a fine black, with a star, and one hind foot white, boney and well made, goes remarkably gay, true and light under the saddle, and looks as fair for getting good colts for either turf or saddle as any horse in this country, will cover mares this season, for THIRTY SHILLINGS each mare, at PRIESTLY's Stables, in the borough of Bristol.——Good care will be taken of mares.

March 22*d*, 1775.

The SUBSCRIBER has purchased that NOTED HORSE

WHYNOT,

Rising eight years old,
From his Excellency GOVERNOR EDEN,

AND he will cover mares this season, till the first of August, at the plantation of Whitten Cripps, within one mile of Salem, West Jersey, at Forty Shillings the single leap, Three Pounds the season, cash, and Four Pounds if credit six months.

WHYNOT is a beautiful bright bay, full fifteen hands high, with a star and snip, black legs, main and tail; and is allowed by competent judges, to be one of the handsomest horses on the Continent. Whynot was got by Fearnought, a son of old Regulus, his sire the Godolphin Arabian, Whynot's dam was got by Othello, his grandam by Spark, and his great grandam was an imported mare, called the Old Field mare. He won the following purses, in seventy-three, £. 50 at Nottingham; in seventy-four, £. 50 at Nottingham; £. 50 at Baltimore; £. 50 at Newtown-Chester; he likewise won a purse of £. 50 in Virginia, when in the possession of Mr. Lee. He will be sent to Mr. Cripps the 25th of March, and will be shifted every ten days from Mr. Cripps, to my plantation, as it will be the proper time to try the mares at each place.—Good pasture will be provided at each place at two shillings and six-pence per week. Any Gentlemen inclining to send their mares, shall be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant,

JAMES TALMAN.

TO BE SOLD,
ENTIRE OR DIVIDED,

A LARGE lot of ground, fronting on Moravian-alley and Fetter Lane. For terms apply to LEWIS WEISS.

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

The SPEECH *of* EDMUND BURKE, *Esq; on* AMERICAN TAXATION, *April* 19, 1774.

[*Continued from our last.*]

I PASS by the public promise of a Peer relative to the repeal of taxes by this House. I pass by the use of the King's name in a matter of supply, that sacred and reserved right of the Commons. I conceal the ridiculous figure of Parliament, hurling its thunders at the gigantic rebellion of America; and then five days after, prostrate at the feet of those Assemblies we affected to despise, begging them, by the intervention of our ministerial sureties, to receive our submission; and heartily promising amendment. These might have been serious matters formerly; but we are grown wiser than our fathers. Passing, therefore, from the constitutional consideration to the mere policy, does not this letter imply, that the idea of taxing America for the purpose of revenue is an abominable project; when the Ministry suppose none but *factious* men, and with seditious views, could charge them with it? Does not this letter adopt and sanctify the American distinction of *taxing for a revenue?* Does it not formally reject all future taxation on that principle; does it not state the ministerial rejection of such principle of taxation, not as the occasional, but the constant opinion of the King's servants? Does it not say (I care not how consistently) but does it not say, that their conduct with regard to America has been *always* governed by this policy? It goes a great deal further. These excellent and trusty servants of the King, justly fearful lest they themselves should have lost all credit with the world, bring out the image of their gracious Sovereign from the inmost and most sacred shrine, and they pawn him, as a security for their promises. "*His Majesty* relies on your prudence and fidelity for such an explanation of *his* measures." These sentiments of the Minister, and these measures of his Majesty, can only relate to the principle and practice of taxing for a revenue; and accordingly Lord Botetourt, stating it as such, did with great propriety, and in the exact spirit of his instructions, endeavour to remove the fears of the Virginian assembly, lest the sentiments, which it seems (unknown to the world) had *always* been those of the Ministers, and by which *their* conduct in *respect to America had been governed*, should by some possible revolution, favourable to wicked American taxers, be hereafter counteracted. He addresses them in this manner.

(*Continued in the Fourth Page.*)

Letters from Italy in the years 1754 and 1755, by the late Right Hon. John Earl of Cork and Orrery; published from the Original, with notes by his Chaplain, the Rev. John Duncombe, M. A.

Florence, Feb. 27th, 1755.

AT length my old enemy has overtaken me in *Italy*. The gout, that hereditary legacy entailed upon me by my anceſtors, confines me to my bed. The truth is, I have felt ſome threats from it, during the greateſt part of the winter. Neither the way of life, nor the climate, agrees with me. The ſlow approaches of my diſtemper are always worſe than the diſtemper itſelf; as the apparatus is often worſe than the inciſion. The ſharp ſtings of gouty pains are more tolerable than the lingering teaſing complaints, which precede this invincible diſeaſe. The paroxyſm over, we ſeem to renew life again. We preſume, that we have taken a new leaſe, and with great joy cancel the old one; but alas! the terms and clauſes grow leſs and leſs advantageous to the poor tenant. May you, my dear friend, deſcend the hill of life, and enter into the vale of eternity, by gentle and imperceptible degrees, without finding the leaſt ſtone, or bramble, in your way!

Impriſoned thus within the narrow limits of my curtains, I have no better amuſement, no ſurer incitement to patience, than what muſt ariſe from books. The few volumes, which I brought from England, I have long ſince read over and over. A ſpeculative mind is always in ſearch of novelty. With this view, I have deeply immerſed myſelf in the *Florentine* hiſtory; and, from time to time, have epitomiſed as much of it, as to me appears moſt remarkable. As there are many anecdotes in the latter part of it, which the hiſtorians, either from prudence, or ſome other cauſe, have not inſerted, and as I have learned thoſe anecdotes from the converſation of ſuch *Florentines*, as are beſt verſed in the ſtory of their own country, I ſhall not ſcruple to recite to you certain facts, which, at leaſt, bear a great ſemblance to truth, and probably have been ſuppreſſed during the power and reigns of the *Medici*, for reaſons eaſily conjectured.

I have already ſuggeſted to you, perhaps not in a manner ſufficiently explicit, that, if you take a view, of the Princes of *Medici* in a group, you will feel reverence and reſpect at one part of the picture, and be ſtruck with amazement and horror at the remainder.

To revere and honor them, you muſt conſider their generoſity, their benefactions to men of learning, their policy, and their ſcientific inſtitutions. To view them with horror and amazement, you need only liſten to the undoubted outrages of their private lives, by which, you will be convinced, that few or none of the whole race was endued with the ſofter paſſions of the human ſoul. I wiſh that, in many of their group, their love was not luſt, their good-nature, oſtentation, their dignity, pride, and their ſenſe, cunning.

I have already told you a ſhocking ſtory of *Coſmo* I. Let me mention another, of the ſame Prince, if poſſible, ſtill more horrid.

Coſmo de' Medici, the ſon of *John de' Medici*, had two wives, *Leonora* of *Toledo*, and *Camilla Martelli*. By the firſt, he had two daughters, and ſeveral ſons. His ſon (*John*) was, by the ſingular and extraordinary favour of Pope *Pius* IV. created a Cardinal in the year 1560, when he was only ſeventeen years of age. He was killed, in hunting, by his next brother *Garcias*, a youth, who had always diſcovered an untoward and barbarous diſpoſition. Whether the young Cardinal was killed purpoſely, or by chance, remains uncertain. He was the favourite of the Great Duke his father, who had obſerved in his ſecond ſon as great an inclination to wickedneſs, as in his eldeſt to piety. *Coſmo's* anger on the occaſion was outrageous. He ordered *Garcias* never to appear before him: He poſitively accuſed him of wilful murder. He would hear no mitigating circumſtance or excuſe in his favour. In this wrathful diſpoſition the Great Duke continued ſome months, till by the repeated intreaties of the Grand Dutcheſs *Leonora*, he at laſt conſented, that his ſon might throw himſelf accidentally, as it were, at his feet.

The time choſen for this interview was on *Eaſter* day, at the Great Duke's return from Church; the tender mother imagining, that, at ſuch a ſeaſon, all former reſentment muſt be buried, and paternal affection reſtored. *Garcias* preſented himſelf before his father in the manner intended; when, in a moment, without the leaſt heſitation, *Coſmo* drew a dagger, (which he had concealed on purpoſe,) and ſtabbed *Garcias* to the heart.

Reflect on every circumſtance, the time, the manner, and the object,—you will ſcarce remember ſo ſtrong an inſtance of nature ſtarting from her courſe, and diveſting herſelf of every ſpark of humanity.

None of the *Italian* hiſtorians have dared to mention this horrible cataſtrophe*. I have ſeen the monuments of the two youths among the ducal family, in a ſmall burying-place within the ſacriſtry of St. *Lorenzo*. What cannot power do, when it could conceal and efface ſo atrocious a murder?

The general character to be formed of *Coſmo* I. ſeems to be the ſame, as that given by Lord *Clarendon* of *Oliver Cromwell*, "A great wicked man." The parallel might ſtill be carried farther: He was courageous and ſucceſsful; he lived in bloody tempeſtuous times; he had ſkill, activity, and ſtrength, both of body and mind, to buffet the ſtorms. His ſenſe, or rather his cunning, directed him when to yield properly, not timidly, to the fierceſt winds, that could blow. He put an end to the common-wealth. He wiſhed and endeavoured to be King of *Tuſcany*: finding that point impoſſible to be carried, he contented himſelf with the title of Great Duke, which compriſed the regal power. Thus far the parallel holds. It will go no farther. *Coſmo* was learned and vicious: *Cromwell* was neither.

What faith can be given to hiſtorians, when *Scipio Ammirato*, who carries down his hiſtory to the death of *Coſmo* I. gives an account of Cardinal *John* and his brother *Garcias de Medici*, in the following manner.

"This year [1562] a domeſtic calamity affected the family of *Coſmo*, who had been kept long at *Sienna* ſettling the affairs of that ſtate, and afterwards had been engaged in deſigning a fortification at *Groſſeto*, where the air is extremely unwholeſome. This poſſibly might be the occaſion, [*o per che coſi alla divina bonta fuſſe piaciuto*] or becauſe it ſo pleaſed the divine goodneſs, that Cardinal *John*, and afterwards *Garcias* his brother, notwithſtanding the utmoſt ſkill of their phyſicians, died, and occaſioned the death of their mother, who, having been long ill of a complaint in her ſtomach, was not able to ſupport this freſh affliction."

By killing his own ſon, *Coſmo* killed the mother of that ſon, his wife. What an agoniſing ſight muſt it be to her, to behold her child, whoſe forgiveneſs ſhe thought eſtabliſhed, weltering in his blood? that blood ſpilt by her huſband, his father; that father juſt returned from the altar! But what ſhall we ſay for *Ammirato*, who conceals one certain, and one ſuppoſed, murder, or places them to the account of divine impulſe? "It pleaſed the divine goodneſs," that a brother ſhould deſtroy a brother, and a father murder his ſon. To the ſame account, by this way of reaſoning, may be placed every wickedneſs that can be perpetrated. The hiſtorian cannot plead ignorance. He betrays his conſcious knowledge at the end of his work, where, after ſumming up the praiſes of the Grand Duke, perhaps not very much in too exalted a ſtrain, he concludes the character by ſaying, that "if *Coſmo* had not ſullied the brightneſs of his virtues by two bad actions, the one of incontinence," [with his own daughter,] "the other of cruelty," [the murder of his own ſon,] very few of the moſt renowned Princes of any age could have been compared to him.

Ill or well, I muſt be always yours,

CORK.

From the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.

Reflections on the Life and Death of Lord CLIVE.

AH! The tale is told—The ſcene is ended —and the curtain falls. As an emblem of the vanity of all earthly pomp, let his monument be a globe, but, be that globe a bubble; let his effigy be a man walking round it in his ſleep; and let Fame in the character of a ſhadow, inſcribe his honours on the air.

I view him but as yeſterday on the burning plains of Plaſſey*, doubtful of life, health, or victory. I ſee him in the inſtant when "*To be* or *not to be*" were equal chances to a human eye. To be a lord or a ſlave, to return loaded with the ſpoils, or remain mingled with the duſt of India. —Did neceſſity always juſtify the ſeverity of a conqueror, the rude tongue of cenſure would be ſilent, and however painfully he might look back on ſcenes of horror, the penſive reflection would not alarm him. Though his feelings ſuffered, his conſcience would be acquitted. The ſad remembrance would move ſerenely, and leave the mind without a wound—But, Oh India! thou loud proclaimer of European cruelties, thou bloody monument of unneceſſary deaths, be tender in the day of enquiry, and ſhew a Chriſtian world thou canſt ſuffer and forgive.

Departed from India, and loaded with the plunder, I ſee him doubling the Cape and looking wiſhfully to Europe, I ſee him contemplating on years of pleaſure, and gratifying his ambition with expected honours. I ſee his arrival pompouſly announced in every news-paper, his eager eye rambling through the croud in queſt of homage, and his ear liſtening leſt an applauſe ſhould eſcape him. Happily for him he arrived before his *fame*, and the ſhort interval was a time of reſt. From the croud I follow him to the court, I ſee him enveloped in the ſunſhine of ſovereign favour, rivalling the great in honours, the proud in ſplendour, and the rich in wealth. From the court I trace him to the country, his equipage moves like a camp; every village bell proclaims his coming; the wondering peaſants admire his pomp, and his heart runs over with joy.

But, alas! not ſatisfied with uncountable thouſands, I accompany him *again* to India. I mark the variety of countenances which appear at his landing. Confuſion ſpreads the news. Every paſſion ſeems alarmed. The wailing widow, the crying orphan, and the childleſs parent remember and lament; the rival Nabobs court his favour; the rich dread his power, and the poor his ſeverity. Fear and terror march like pioneers before his camp, murder and rapine accompany it, famine and wretchedneſs follow in the rear.

Reſolved on accumulating an unbounded fortune, he enters into all the ſchemes of war, treaty, and intrigue. The Britiſh ſword is ſet up for ſale; the heads of contending Nabobs are offered at a price, and the bribe taken from both ſides. Thouſands of men or money are trifles in an India bargain. The field is an empire, and the treaſure almoſt without end. The wretched inhabitants are glad to compound for offences never committed, and to purchaſe at any rate the privilege to breathe; while he, the ſole lord of their lives and fortunes, diſpoſes of either as he pleaſes, and prepares for Europe†.

Uncommon fortunes require an uncommon date of life to enjoy them in. The uſual period is ſpent in preparing to live: And unleſs nature prolongs the time, fortune beſtows her exceſs of favours in vain.

The conqueror of the eaſt having nothing more to expect from the one, has all his court to make to the other. Anxiety for wealth gives place to anxiety for life; and wiſely recollecting that the ſea is no reſpecter of perſons, reſolves on taking his route to Europe by land. Little beings move unſeen or unobſerved, but he engroſſes whole kingdoms in his march, and is gazed at like a comet. The burning deſart, the pathleſs mountains, and the fertile valleys, are in their turns explored and paſſed over. No material accident diſtreſſes his progreſs, and England once more receives the ſpoiler.

How ſweet is reſt to the weary traveller; the retroſpect heightens the enjoyment; and if the future proſpect be ſerene, the days of eaſe and happineſs are arrived. An uninquiring obſerver might have been inclined to conſider Lord Clive under all theſe agreeable circumſtances: One, whoſe every care was over; and who had nothing to do but to ſit down and ſay, *Soul take thine eaſe, thou haſt goods laid up in ſtore for many years.*

The reception which he met with on his ſecond arrival, was in every inſtance equal, and in many, it exceeded, the honours of the firſt. 'Tis the peculiar temper of the Engliſh to applaud before they think. Generous of their praiſe, they frequently beſtow it unworthily; but when once the truth arrives, the torrent ſtops, and ruſhes back again with the ſame violence‡. Scarcely had the echo of applauſe ceaſed upon the ear, than the rude tongue of cenſure took up the tale. The news-papers, fatal enemies to ill-gotten wealth! began to buz a general ſuſpicion of his conduct, and the inquiſitive public ſoon refined it into particulars. Every poſt gave a ſtab to fame—a wound to his peace,—and a nail to his coffin. Like ſpectres from the grave they haunted him in every company, and whiſpered murder in his ear. A life checquered with uncommon varieties is ſeldom a long one. Action and care will in time wear down the ſtrongeſt frame, but guilt and melancholy are poiſons of quick diſpatch.

Say, cool deliberate reflection, was the prize, though abſtracted from the guilt, worthy of the pains? Ah! no. Fatigued with victory he ſat down to reſt, and while he was recovering breath he loſt it. A conqueror more fatal than himſelf beſet him, and revenged the injuries done to India.

As a cure for avarice and ambition let us take a view of him in his latter years. Hah! what gloomy being wanders yonder? How viſibly is the melancholy heart delineated on his countenance. He mourns no common care—His very ſteps are tim'd to ſorrow—He trembles with a kind of mental palſy. Perhaps 'tis ſome broken hearted parent, ſome David mourning for his Abſalom, or ſome Heraclitus weeping for the world.—I hear him mutter ſomething about wealth—Perhaps he is poor and hath not where withal to hide his head. Some debtor ſtarted from his ſleepleſs pillow, to ruminate on poverty, and ponder on the horrors of a jail. Poor man! I'll to him and relieve him. Hah! 'tis Lord Clive himſelf! Bleſs me what a change! He makes, I ſee, for yonder cypreſs ſhade—fit ſcene for melancholy hearts!—I'll watch him there and liſten to his ſtory.

L. Cl. Can I but ſuffer when a beggar pities me? Ere while I heard a ragged wretch, who every mark of poverty had on, ſay to a ſooty ſweep, Ah, poor Lord Clive! while he, the negro coloured vagrant, more mercifully cruel, curſt me in my hearing.

There was a time when Fortune, like a yielding miſtreſs, courted me with ſmiles—She never waited to be told my wiſhes, but ſtudied to diſcover them; and ſeemed not happy to herſelf, but when ſhe had ſome favour to beſtow. Ah! little did I think the fair enchantreſs would deſert me thus; and after laviſhing her ſmiles upon me, turn my reproacher, and publiſh me in folio to the world. Volumes of morality are dull and ſpiritleſs compared to me. Lord Clive is himſelf a treatiſe upon vanity, printed on a golden type. The moſt unlettered clown writes explanatory notes thereon, and reads them to his children. Yet I could bear theſe inſults could I but bear myſelf.—— A ſtrange unwelcome ſomething hangs about me. In company I ſeem no company at all.—The feſtive board appears to me a ſtage, the crimſon coloured port reſembles blood—each glaſs is ſtrangely metamorphoſed to a man in armour, and every bowl appears a Nabob.—The joyous toaſt is like the ſound of murder, and the loud laugh are groans of dying men. The ſcenes of India are all rehearſed, and no one ſees the tragedy but myſelf. —Ah! I diſcover things which are not, and hear unuttered ſounds.—

O peace, thou ſweet companion of the calm and innocent! whether art thou fled? Here take my gold, and all the world calls mine, and come thou in exchange. Or thou, thou noiſy ſweep, who mix thy food with ſoot and reliſh it, who canſt deſcend from lofty heights and walk the humble earth again, without repining at the change, come teach that *myſtery* to me. Or thou, thou wandering beggar, who, when thou canſt not beg ſucceſsfully, will pilfer from the hound, and eat the dirty morſel ſweetly; be thou Lord Clive, and I will beg, ſo I may laugh like thee.

Could I unlearn what I've already learned—unact what I've already acted—or would ſome ſacred power convey me back to youth and innocence, I'd act another part—I'd keep within the vale of humble life, nor wiſh for what the world calls pomp.

——But ſince this cannot be,
And only a few days and ſad remain for me,
§ I'll haſte to quit the ſcene; for what is life
When ev'ry paſſion of the ſoul's at ſtrife.

* "I have read it in manuſcript, but it was ſhewn to me with the utmoſt caution, even now, when the Houſe of *Medici* is no more."

† In April 1773, a committee of the Houſe of Commons, under the name of the Select Committee were appointed by the Houſe to enquire into the ſtate of the East-India affairs, and the conduct of the ſeveral governors of Bengal. The Committee having gone through the examinations, General Burgoyne the Chairman prefaced their report thereof to the Houſe, informing them "that the reports contained accounts of crimes ſhocking to human nature, that the moſt infamous deſigns had been carried into execution by perfidy and murder. He recapitulated the wretched ſituation of the East-Indian Princes, who held their dignities on the precarious condition of being the higheſt bribers. No claim, however juſt on their part, he ſaid, could be admitted, without being introduced by enormous ſums of rupees, nor any prince ſuffered to reign long, who did not quadrate with this idea; and that Lord Clive, over and above the enormous ſums he might with ſome appearance of juſtice lay claim to, had obtained others to which he could have no title. He (Gen. Burgoyne) therefore moved, "That it appears to this Houſe, that Robert, Lord "Clive, Baron of Plaſſey, about the time of depoſ"ing Surajah Dowla, Nabob of Bengal, and eſta"bliſhing Meer Jaffier in his room, did, through "the influence of the power with which he was in"truſted, as member of the Select Committee in "India, and Commander in Chief of the Britiſh "forces there, obtain and poſſeſs himſelf of two "lacks and 80,000 rupees, as member of the Select "Committee, a further ſum of two lacks of rupees "as Commander in Chief, a further ſum of 16 lacks "of rupees, or more, under the denomination of "*private donations*, which ſums, amounting toge"ther to 20 lacks, and 80,000 rupees, were of the "value in Engliſh money, of £234,000, (equal to "£340,000, Pennſylvania currency,) and that in "ſo doing the ſaid Robert, Lord Clive, abuſed the "powers with which he was entruſted, to the evil "example of the ſervants of the public."

‡ Lord Clive in the defence which he made in the Houſe of Commons, againſt the charges mentioned in the preceding note, very poſitively inſiſts on his innocence, and very pathetically laments his ſituation; and after informing the Houſe of the thanks which he had ſome years before received, for the ſame actions which they are now endeavouring to cenſure him for, he ſays,

"After ſuch certificates as theſe, Sir, am I to be brought here like a criminal, and the very beſt parts of my conduct conſtrued into crimes againſt the ſtate? Is this the reward that is now held out to perſons who have performed ſuch important ſervices to their country? If it is, Sir, the future conſequences that will attend the execution of any important truſt, committed to the perſons who have the care of it, will be fatal indeed; and I am ſure the noble Lord upon the treaſury bench, whoſe great humanity and abilities I revere, would never have conſented to the reſolutions that paſſed the other night, if he had thought on the dreadful conſequences that would attend them. Sir, I cannot ſay that I either reſt or ſit eaſy, when I find that all I have in the world is likely to be confiſcated, and that no one will take my ſecurity for a ſhilling. Theſe, Sir, are dreadful apprehenſions to remain under, and I cannot look upon myſelf but as a bankrupt. I have not any thing left which I can call my own, except my paternal fortune of 500l. per annum, and which has been in the family for ages paſt. But, upon this I am content to live, and perhaps I ſhall find more real content of mind and happineſs, than in the trembling affluence of an unſettled fortune. But, Sir, I muſt make one more obſervation, that, if the definition of the Hon. Gentleman (Gen. Burgoyne) and of this Houſe, is, that the *State*, as expreſſed in theſe reſolutions, is, *quo ad hoc*, the Company, then, Sir, every farthing that I enjoy is granted to me. But to be called, after ſixteen years have elapſed, to account for my conduct in this manner, and after an uninterrupted enjoyment of my property, to be queſtioned and conſidered as obtaining it unwarrantably, is hard indeed! and a treatment I ſhould not think the Britiſh ſenate capable of. But, if it ſhould be the caſe, I have a conſcious innocence within me, that tells me my conduct is irreproachable. *Frangas, non flectes.* They may take from me what I have; they may, as they think, make me poor, *but I will be happy!* I mean not this as my defence. My defence will be made at the bar; and, before I ſit down, I have one requeſt to make to the Houſe, *that, when they come to decide upon my honour, they will not forget their own.*

§ Some time before his death, he became very melancholy—ſubject to ſtrange imaginations—and was found dead at laſt.

NEW-LONDON, *March* 31.

[*The Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this colony at their laſt ſeſſion, voted an addreſs of thanks to the reſpectable Houſe of Aſſembly of the important iſland of Jamaica, for their late kind and ſeaſonable mediation, &c, by their petition and remonſtrance to his Majeſty—a copy of which, with the Speaker's letter enclosing the ſame (which have been forwarded) we have obtained, and have the pleaſure of preſenting to the public, viz.*]

Colony of *Connecticut*, ſs. *New-Haven. March*, 1775. *In the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Houſe be given to the worthy and patriotic Houſe of Aſſembly for the Iſland of *Jamaica*, for their kind and ſeaſonable mediation in favour of the Colonies on this Continent by their late humble petition and remonſtrance to his Majeſty. And that the Speaker of this Houſe be, and he is hereby directed, to write to the ſaid Hon. Aſſembly, and incloſe a copy of this reſolution, alſo of the reſolution of this Houſe, at their ſeſſion in *May*, 1773, appointing a Committee of Correſpondence, and invite them to come into that, or a ſimilar method of mutually communicating ſuch intelligence, as may be of public importance, and more immediately affecting the inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies and Iſlands in *America*.

Teſt. RICHARD LAW, *Clk.*

Colony of *Connecticut*,

SIR, *Lebanon, March* 14, 1775.

IN purſuance of the direction of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives for this colony, I have the pleaſure of tranſmitting the incloſed reſolution, and at the ſame time to return you their unfeigned thanks, for your late kind and ſeaſonable, yet ſpirited and pertinent mediation, in their behalf, by your remonſtrance and petition to his moſt gracious Majeſty.—The clear knowledge you have of the inherent and unalienated rights of the Coloniſts, and the readineſs you have ſhewn to aſſert them, with a temper and firmneſs worthy of ſuch a cauſe, of *Engliſhmen* and *Americans*, at once reflects the higheſt honour on your worthy and patriotic Aſſembly; and merits the moſt grateful acknowledgements of this whole continent.

The unnatural conteſt between the Parliament of Great-Britain and theſe Colonies is, at length, by the unwearied efforts of our enemies for a courſe of years, brought (to all human appearance) near to a moſt alarming criſis; in which, threatened as we are with the dreadful alternative, of ſurrendering ALL for which our fathers ſuffered and bled, ALL that is deſerving the attention of *Men*, *Engliſhmen* and *Americans*, in life; or ſuffer all the horrors of a military contention with the Parent State. The ſtriking union of theſe Colonies, a conſciouſneſs of the juſtice of our cauſe, and the rectitude of our views, with the approbation of our fellow-men, ſeem, under Heaven, our greateſt conſolation and ſupport.

The repreſentations of ſo reſpectable a body as the Aſſembly of your large and important Iſland, will, we flatter ourſelves, meet with the moſt favourable attention of his Majeſty and his Miniſ-

* Battle of Plaſſey in the East-Indies, where Lord Clive, at that time Col. Clive, acquired an immenſe fortune, and from which place his title is taken.

ters, and have a happy tendency towards procuring for us, and you (and indeed the whole nation) ultimately interested in this great *common cause*, the redress of those grievances under which we labour, and the establishment of the liberties and priviledges of the whole empire on the most sure and permanent basis.

We shall ever be happy in keeping up an intercourse with your island, and shall from time to time, with pleasure, embrace every opportunity to give you the earliest intelligence of whatever we shall judge of public concern, or more immediately affecting the Colonies in general, or your Island in particular; and shall gratefully receive the like favours from you.

I am, by order, and in behalf of the House of Representatives for this colony, SIR,
Your most obedient and very humble Servant,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *Speaker.*

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Assembly, Jamaica.

NEW-YORK, *April* 3.

The sloop Charming Peggy, Captain Tilley, sailed last Thursday for Bristol: In the above vessel was transmitted by the Hon. the General Assembly of this province, an humble, firm, dutiful and loyal petition to his Majesty; as also a memorial to the Lords, and a representation and remonstrance to the Commons of Great-Britain, requesting their mutual endeavours for a settlement of the present disputes subsisting between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

Friday last being the day appointed for taking the sense of the freeholders of the town of Jamaica, on Long-Island, whether they would nominate a deputy to meet deputies from the other counties, in the city of New-York, the 20th instant, for the purpose of electing Delegates to attend the Continental Congress at Philadelphia the 10th of May next: A poll was opened when the votes taken stood as follows,

Against Deputies, 94
For a Deputy, 82

April 6. On Tuesday next a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Westchester, is to be held at the White Plains, to determine whether or not Delegates shall be sent by them, to a Provincial Convention at New-York.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, New-York,
3d April, 1775.

The following Letter was received from the General Committee of South-Carolina, and by this Committee ordered to be printed.

EDWARD FLEMMING, Chairman, *pro. Tem.*

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, March 1, 1775.

Gentlemen,

IT was with equal surprise and concern, that we read, in the public prints, what passed in your House of Assembly on the 26th of January, with respect to the proceedings of the General Congress. It is impossible for us at this distance to conjecture the reasons which induced the Assembly to refuse their formal assent to the solemn agreement of all these Colonies. We are obliged to suspend our judgment until we hear from you; and will not even permit ourselves to conclude, that it is owing either to a neglect of the united voice of America, or to want of spirit in the cause of freedom.—In the midst of the pain that we feel at this singular instance of provincial policy, we console ourselves with the apprehension that it was intended, not as a declaration of their real inclinations, but, only as a prudential measure: That they having been chosen anteecedent to the present dispute, and therefore not with a particular view to it, might suppose the necessity of their interfering, superseded by a posterior choice. We console ourselves with the thought, that the legal representatives, of your respectable colony, by refusing to act, did not mean to hold up to the world the opinion of their constituents, but have only left it to another representation, not so much according to the letter of the law, but equally respectable, and as much to be depended on.

We only beg leave to make this remark upon their policy; that they have therein singled themselves out from the rest of the colonies; who, as far as they have had the opportunity, have come unanimously into the measures of the General Congress: And we cannot but think, it would have been much more happy for the whole, had there been no exception.—Indeed, although the House of Assembly in this colony, hath nobly, and unanimously adopted the proceedings of the General Congress, yet have they not had it in idea to take the matter wholly into their own hands, independent of the provincial Congress; but even now, while that Assembly is sitting, the General Committee of the colony also sits and does business, independent of the House. A measure this, necessary in the royal governments, where the liableness of the Assembly to sudden prorogations and dissolutions, renders their proceeding in business wholly dependent on the creatures of the Crown.—Much, therefore, as we are surprised, at the conduct of your Assembly, we are not so ignorant as to imagine, it is the definitive voice of the colony. And, indeed, we do not allow ourselves to entertain a suspicion, that your resolutions would not be the same with those of the rest of the Colonies, if you only had a full and free representation of the whole colony, elected on the present occasion: *Such a representation* we hope to hear of in due time.

We are not insensible of the consequence of your colony, in the great chain of American union: Nor do we imagine the Ministry insensible of it; —we are well aware of your unhappy situation, and of the many artful measures that have been, and now are taking, if possible, to throw you into confusion. We are well aware of the poison that is daily distilling from some of your pensioned presses, and the hireling writers that have crept in among you.—We are not ignorant of that crowd of placemen, of contractors, of officers, and needy dependents upon the Crown, who are constantly employed to frustrate your measures. We know the dangerous tendency of being made the head quarters of America, for many years. All these things, though they necessarily tend to clog the wheels of public spirit, yet do not cause us to doubt of your public virtue, as a colony: Nay, we assure ourselves, that your love to constitutional liberty, to justice, and your posterity, however depressed for a little while, will, at last surmount all obstacles, and do honour to New-York.

The present struggle seems to us most glorious and critical. We seem to ourselves, to stand upon the very division line, between all the blessings of freedom, and the most abject vassalage. The very idea of an earthly power, which shall bind the present, and future millions of America, *in all cases whatsoever*—in the direction of which we are to have no more voice than our oxen, and over which we can have no constitutional control, fills us with horror. To hold not only our *liberty* and *property* at will, but our lives also; as well as the lives of all our posterity! To be absolutely dependent for the air in which we breathe, and the water which we drink, upon a set of men at the distance of three thousand miles from us; who, even when they abuse that power are out of the reach of our vengeance, is a proposal which this colony hears with indignation, and can only submit to when there is no possible remedy. By the late detestable acts of the British Parliament respecting America,—all mankind will judge whether that body may be safely entrusted with such a power. We have now appealed to the remaining justice of the nation; we have endeavoured to arouse them to a sense of their own dangers; we have appealed to their mercantile interests for our defence. Our hopes of success are not yet damped by any thing but the possibility of disunion among ourselves. We have the pleasure to inform you, that in this Colony, the association takes place, as effectually as law itself. Sundry vessels from England have already been obliged to return with their merchandize, or have it thrown overboard as common ballast.

We may assure you of our fixed determination to adhere to the resolutions at all hazards; and that ministerial opposition is here obliged to be silent: we wish for the day when it shall be silenced among you likewise. And whatever noise is made by the friends of arbitrary rule, about the design of those proceedings in your House of Assembly,—we cannot, and will not believe that you intend to desert the cause.

Three things however, oblige us to write to you.——

First. The general alarm which the proceedings above-mentioned have given—that we may obtain from you certain intelligence of the disposition of your Colony, whether those proceedings are to be understood as the general sense of the good people of New-York, or only of a bare majority of the House.

Secondly. That we may learn from you, whether the Association of the General Congress, has actually been adopted by you, and is now put into execution. On these two points we beg you will give us the earliest intelligence possible, that we may be able (as we have not the least doubt that we shall be) thereby to quiet the anxiety of the people of this province, and prevent the tools of Ministry from exulting at any appearance of disunion.—And lastly, that we may suggest to you an expedient, which with great success, has been tried in this province, viz. that of a *Provincial Congress*, in which every corner of the Colony is fully and largely represented.—As yet we have not had the pleasure of hearing that you have adopted this or any similar measure. And although we would not be understood as presuming to dictate to our brethren; yet we would take the liberty to inform them, that this measure has given the greatest satisfaction here, and so firmly united the town and country, that we are thereby become one compact regularly organized body. The enemies of American freedom are aware of the cementing tendency of such a step, and wherever they have influence, endeavour to prevent it, well knowing, that while the different districts of a Colony are kept apart, they do not all receive the same information, and are exposed to the baneful effects of jealousy and division, especially when any considerable part supposes itself neglected by not being called in to give its voice.—And we find, that the larger this representation is, the less the danger of corruption and influence; the more is sly deceit deterred from venturing its efforts; and the more weight goes with every determination.—The Congress of this Colony consists of one hundred and eighty four members, and is by far, the fullest representation of it that ever has been together before.

We, therefore, as brethren, united in the same cause, do only beg leave to recommend the above measure already found by experience of such utility in sundry of the Royal governments, but especially in this.—The necessity of *electing Delegates* to the Congress in May, we are assured will shew the expediency of such a Provincial meeting.

We feel ourselves bound to you by the closest ties of interest and affection.—We consider this season, as big with American glory, or with American infamy.

We, therefore, most ardently wish you the direction and aid of that Almighty being, who presides over all.—We confidently expect to meet you in *General Congress*, at Philadelphia, with hearts full of zeal in our country's cause, and full of mutual confidence in the integrity of each other.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your friends and fellow countrymen.
By order of the General Committee,
CHARLES PINCKNEY, *Chairman*.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 10.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

On Tuesday last a boat, with six men, one woman, and two children, going down the river, was overset by a squall of wind, off Billing's port, by which accident four of the men, the woman and children were unfortunately drowned.

Thursday was married, Mr. ROBERT ROBERTS to Miss KATY DESHLER, daughter of Mr. *David Deshler*, Merchant of this city.

Married, the Rev. SAMUEL M'GAW of Dover, to Miss LUCY BELL, of Kent county.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop America, P. Allen, Plymouth, N. E.
Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Cadiz.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop America, P. Allen, Salem, N. E.
Ship Grace, T. M'Caufland, London.
Ship Rebecca and Susanna, R. Casson, Lisbon.
Brig Mary, J. Taylor, Newfoundland.
Brig Nancy, J. Ritchie, Cadiz.
Brig Charlestown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Ship Sally, S. Covell, Falmouth, Great Britain.
Sch. Countess of Dunmore, R. Lilley, Jamaica.
Ship Olive Branch, J. Hathorne, Tobago.
Sch. Little Polly, W. Paul, Dominica.

CLEARED.

Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Madeira.
Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Salem, N. E.
Sch. Endeavour, G. Kidd, Georgia.
Brig Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Oporto.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberson, New York.
Sloop Charlotte, T. Watkins, Virginia.
Ship Pomona, J. Green, Falmouth.
Ship Centurion, W. Allen, Bristol.
Brig Nancy, J. Ritchie, Cadiz.
Ship Hetty, B. Loxley, Jun. Liverpool.
Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Lisbon.
Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Ditto.
Sloop America, P. Allen, Salem, N. E.
Sloop Britannia, J. Yeamans, Perth-Amboy.

JEREMIAH WARDER AND SONS,

Have for SALE, a general assortment of GOODS, which they will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, upon moderate terms,

Among which are the following, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
Lead,
Gunlocks and flints,
Lisbon wine,
Red and white Port,
Jamaica spirits and sugar,
Tin plates,
Mill saws,
English scythes of different lengths,
Nails,
Frying pans,
French burr mill stones,
Irish and Russia linens of different kinds,
Grindstones,
Crates of Queen's ware properly sorted for country stores,
Copperas,
Brimstone,
Glue,
Whiting,
Chalk,
Boxes of pipes,
Magnus litharge,
White lead,
Writing paper,
Hessians and brown rolls,
Chintzes,
Cottons and calicoes,
Muslins,
Nankeens,
Linen stripes and cotton hollands,
Black silk velvets,
Sagathies,
Cassimers,
Wiltons,
Dorsetteens,
Striped poplins,
Camblets,
Camblettees,
Durants and tammies,
Rattinets and shalloons,
Sattins and peelongs,
Paduasoys,
Striped & plain taffeties,
Persians,
An assortment of ribbons
Sewing silk,
Scotch & colour'd thread,
Silk mitts,
Beaver gloves,
Mens & womens thread, cotton & worsted hose,
Knit breeches patterns,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Susee ditto,
Cotton romalls,
Blue & white paste work handkerchiefs,
Blue & white and red & white copper plate do.
Silk gauze,
Silk laces,
Cambricks and lawns,
Gimp,
Stock tape,
Flanders bed ticks,
Worsted & hair plushes,
Gartering,
Binding,
Japanned waiters, plate warmers and bottle-stands,
Fine brass wire,
Ivory and horn combs,
Knives and forks,
Brass & paper ink-pots,
Buckles,
Needles,
Brass and stone links,
Thimbles,
Jews harps,
Sealing wax,
Razors,
London pewter sorted in casks suitable for country stores,
Porter pots and pints,
Fine and coarse broadcloths, with suitable trimmings,
Halfthicks and Negro cottons,
Kerseys,
Plains,
Beaver and other rugs,
Coatings,
Blankets,
Red striped duffils,
Scarlet and red flannels,
Scarlet & embossed serge,
Large and small looking glasses, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, at twelve o'clock, on the premises,

THAT noted and well accustomed TAVERN, in Germantown, known by the name of the Widow Mackenet's, or the Sadler's Arms; the house is large and well finished, it would be suitable for a Gentleman's country seat, or for any public business, as there is sufficient stabling for forty horses; there is a good bearing orchard of near 100 trees, of the best grafted fruit, on the premises; the lot contains 79 feet front, and 636 feet deep; where due attendance, and the conditions of payment will be made known, at the time and place of sale, by SARAH HEITH.

Likewise, at the same time and place will be sold, one other lot, adjoining the above mentioned place, containing 40 acres, 25 of which are cleared, the remainder is well timbered; there are three never-failing streams of water running through the same; there are 5 acres of meadow, likewise an orchard of near 6 acres of all kinds of fruit, on the premises.

One other lot, lying in Greesham, Germantown township, within a quarter of a mile of the main road, containing 10 acres; the whole is woodland and well timbered; there may be some meadow made on this lot, as there is a constant stream of water running through the same; where due attendance will be given, and the conditions of payment made known, by ABRAHAM PASTORIUS,
SAMUEL PASTORIUS,
DANIEL PASTORIUS.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND on the south side of Walnut-street, the corner of Fourth-street, containing 49 feet 6 inches front on Walnut-street, with a good two story brick house, a kitchen, stable and chair house. Also, one other lot to the eastward of the aforesaid lot, containing between 24 and 25 feet front on Walnut-street, and 220 feet deep, with two two-story kitchens thereon. Any person inclining to purchase the same, together or separate, by paying one half of the purchase money down may have two years to pay the remainder, with giving security and paying interest. For further particulars enquire of Major HARRY GORDON, at Mrs. House's, in Lodge Alley.

SIX-PENCE REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Philadelphia, on Friday the 4th inst. (April) an apprentice lad named ANDREW POAG, by trade a taylor, about 11 years of age; had on when he went away, an old suit of grey coating cloaths. Whoever will take up the said apprentice and bring him home, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and no charges. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

For the ENCOURAGEMENT *of the* BREED *of good serviceable* HORSES,

THE subscriber keeps the noted English DRAY HORSE; a jet black, 17 hands high, measures 16 inches round the knee-joint, and is well proportioned otherwise; he is judged the broadest horse in the province, and is much admired for courage, shape, marks and beauty, and likewise for his strength and trueness in drawing, as there is none in this province able to exceed him. He is remarkably sure in getting colts, many of which seem likely to be nearly or quite as large as himself. The said Horse was foaled in Lincolnshire, in Old England; was imported by Colonel Francis, and is now kept by the subscriber in Newtown township, Gloucester county, about two miles from Cooper's Ferry opposite Philadelphia, where he is to cover at Thirty-five Shillings cash for the season, until the first of August, or Forty Shillings credit until the first of October. Much more might be said in regard to his performance and goodness, but 'tis thought needless as he is well known, and his colts so much applaud him. Any persons that send their mares may depend upon their being taken good care of, and good pasture provided at Two Shillings and Six-pence per week, by

MARMADUKE COOPER.

N. B. Those mares that missed being with foal by the aforesaid horse last season, shall have the ensuing for Twenty Shillings cash.

April 10, 1775.

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors of HENRY VOORHEES, prisoner, confined for debt in the gaol of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Honourable Justices of the Supreme Court held at Burlington, in and for the province of New-Jersey, at the Court-house, on Wednesday the tenth day of May next, to shew cause why the said debtor should not be discharged, agreeable to an act of the legislature, entitled, An Act for the relief, &c. of insolvent debtors.

THOMAS DORSEY,

At the store lately occupied by Hubley and Graff, on the west side of Front-street, five doors below Chesnut-street, SELLS, wholesale and retail,

LISBON, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port and other wines; old Jamaica spirits; excellent French brandy; West-India rum and molasses; single refined loaf sugar; lump, sugar-house and muscovado ditto; coffee, chocolate, allspice, pepper, rice and ginger; mace, cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon; Weston's and country snuff; brimstone, allum and copperas; indigo, madder, chip'd logwood, redwood and fustick; wrapping paper, lamp oil, corks, rozin and glue. Also gallon, half gallon, and quart bottles.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the first day of July next,

A THREE story brick House, a few doors below the Second-street Bridge, now occupied by PAUL FOOKS. Apply to SAMUEL MORRIS, in Market-street, near Fourth-street.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

THE remainder part of a lease, which has four years to come from the 25th of March last, of a well accustomed Livery Stable in Sixth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia, which has been in great repute for many years: It will accommodate upwards of thirty horses with good stalls, and has a large and commodious yard, with extraordinary good sheds for chairs, and a good coach-house, all in good repair. For terms apply to JOHN PERKINS, in Fifth-street, or to Mrs. KEMBLE, in Chesnut-street, opposite the State-House.

WANTS A PLACE,

As an OVERSEER,

A YOUNG MAN, who understands the English method of Farming, and can be recommended. Enquire of RICHARD YORKE, Post Rider, in Market-street, Philadelphia.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 13th of March last, from the subscriber, at Queen Ann's county, Maryland, one servant man and two servant lads, viz. JOHN TOOTLE, a convict servant, born in England; he is about twenty-two years of age, middling well set, about five feet four or five inches high, pitted with the small-pox, a tooth out of his under jaw near the fore part of his mouth; had on when he went away, an old blue double breasted jacket under a kersey jacket, colour of sheeps black, old leather breeches, and sheeps black stockings: He has light coloured short hair.—— JOHN NORMAN, a lad about eighteen years old, very swarthy complexion, short black hair, a little piece broke off his foretooth; had on when he went away, a sheeps black coloured kersey jacket, homespun shirt, sheeps black coloured stockings, and oznabrigs trowsers.—— JOHN HOLDER, a lad about eighteen years old, thin visage, a high long nose, fair complexion, light coloured hair; had on when he went away, a light coloured jacket, a homespun shirt, oznabrigs trowsers, and sheeps black stockings. They have all good coarse felt hats. Whoever secures said servants, so that they may be had again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, or in proportion for either of them, paid by

THOMAS STUDHEM.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's, of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats: The purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry interest from the date if not punctually discharged at or upon the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchasers. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to NINIAN BEALL, of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

It may possibly be objected, that as his Majesty's present administration are not immortal, *their successors may be inclined to attempt to undo what the present Ministers shall have attempted to perform; and to that objection I can give but this answer: that it is my firm opinion, that the plan I have stated to you will certainly take place, and that it will never be departed from; and so determined am I forever to abide by it, that I will be content to be declared infamous, if I do not, to the last hour of my life, at all times, in all places, and upon all occasions, exert every power with which I either am, or ever shall be legally invested, in order to obtain and* maintain *for the continent of America that* satisfaction *which I have been authorised to promise this day, by the* confidential *servants of our gracious Sovereign, who to my certain knowledge rates his honour so high,* that he would rather part with his crown than preserve it by deceit.*

A glorious and true character! which (since we suffer his Ministers with impunity to answer for his ideas of taxation) we ought to make it our business to enable his Majesty to preserve in all its lustre. Let him have character, since ours is no more! Let some part of government be kept in respect!

This epistle was not the letter of Lord Hillsborough solely, though he held the official pen. It was the letter of the noble Lord upon the floor†, and of all the King's then Ministers, who (with I think the exception of two only) are his Ministers at this hour. The very first news that a British Parliament heard of what it was to do with the duties which it had given and granted to the King, was by the publication of the votes of American assemblies. It was in America that your resolutions were pre-declared. It was from thence that we knew to a certainty, how much exactly, and not a scruple more nor less, we were to repeal. We were unworthy to be let into the secret of our own conduct. The assemblies had *confidential* communications from his Majesty's *confidential* servants. We were nothing but instruments. Do you, after this, wonder that you have no weight and no respect in the Colonies? After this, are you surprized, that Parliament is every day and every where losing (I feel it with sorrow, I utter it with reluctance) that reverential affection, which so endearing a name of authority ought ever to carry with it; that you are obeyed solely from respect to the bayonet; and that this House, the ground and pillar of freedom, is itself held up only by the treacherous under-pinning and clumsy buttresses of arbitrary power?

If this dignity, which is to stand in the place of just policy and common sense, had been consulted, there was a time for preserving it, and for reconciling it with any concession. If in the session of 1768, that session of idle terror and empty menaces, you had, as you were often pressed to do, repealed these taxes, then your strong operations would have come justified and enforced, in case your concessions had been returned by outrages. But, preposterously you began with violence; and before terrors could have any effect, either good or bad, your Ministers immediately begged pardon, and promised that repeal to the obstinate Americans which they had refused in an easy, good-natured, complying British Parliament. The assemblies which had been publicly and avowedly dissolved for *their* contumacy, are called together to receive *your* submission. Your ministerial directors blustered like tragic tyrants here; and then went mumping with a sore leg in America, canting and whining, and complaining of faction which represented them as friends to a revenue from the Colonies. I hope nobody in this House will hereafter have the impudence to defend American taxes in the name of Ministry. The moment they do, with this letter of attorney in my hand, I will tell them, in the authorised terms, they are wretches, "with factious and seditious "views; enemies to the peace and prosperity of "the Mother Country and the Colonies," and "subverters "of the mutual affection and con-"fidence on which the glory and safety of the "British empire depend."

After this letter the question is no more on propriety or dignity. They are gone already. The faith of your Sovereign is pledged for the political principle. The general declaration in the letter goes to the whole of it. You must therefore either abandon the scheme of taxing; or you must send the Ministers tarred and feathered to America, who dared to hold out the Royal Faith for a renunciation of all taxes for revenue. Them you must punish, or this faith you must preserve. The preservation of this faith is of more consequence than the duties on *red lead*, or *white lead*, or on broken *glass*, or *atlass ordinary*, or *demi-fine*, or *blue royal*, or *bastard*, or *fool's-cap*, which you have given up, or the three-pence on tea which you retained. The letter went stampt with the public authority of this kingdom. The instructions for the colony government go under no other sanction; and America cannot believe, and will not obey you, if you do not preserve this channel of communication sacred. You are now punishing the Colonies for acting on distinctions, held out by that very Ministry which is here shining in riches, in favour, and in power; and urging the punishment of the very offence, to which they had themselves been the tempters.

Sir, if reasons respecting simply your own commerce, which is your own convenience, were the sole grounds of the repeal of the five duties, why does Lord Hillsborough, in disclaiming in the name of the King and Ministry their ever having had an intent to tax for revenue, mention it as the means "of re-establishing the confidence and "affection of the Colonies?" Is it a way of soothing *others*, to assure them that you will take good care of *yourself?* The medium, the only medium, for regaining their affection and confidence is, that you will take off something oppressive to their minds. Sir, the letter strongly enforces that idea; for though the repeal of the taxes is promised on commercial principles, yet the means of counteracting "the insinuations of men with factious and seditious views," is by a disclaimer of the intention of taxing for revenue, as a constant invariable sentiment and rule of conduct in the government of America.

I remember that the noble Lord on the floor, not in a former debate to be sure (it would be disorderly to refer to it, I suppose I read it somewhere) but the noble Lord was pleased to say, that he did not conceive how it could enter into the head of man to impose such taxes as those of 1767. I mean those taxes which he voted for imposing, and voted for repealing; as being taxes, contrary to all the principles of commerce, laid on *British Manufactures*.

I dare say the noble Lord is perfectly well read, because the duty of his particular office requires he should be so, in all our revenue laws; and in the policy which is to be collected out of them. Now, Sir, when he had read this act of American revenue, and a little recovered from his astonishment, I suppose he made one step retrograde (it is but one) and looked at the act, which stands just before in the Statute Book. The American revenue act is the 45th chapter; the other to which I refer, is the 44th of the same session. These two acts are both to the same purpose; both revenue acts; both taxing out of the kingdom; and both taxing British manufactures exported. As the 45th is an act for raising a revenue in America, the 44th is an act for raising a revenue in the Isle of Man. The two acts perfectly agree in all respects, except one. In the act for taxing the Isle of Man, the noble Lord will find (not, as in the American act, four or five articles) but almost the *whole body* of British manufactures, taxed from two and an half to fifteen *per cent.* and some articles, such as that of spirits, a great deal higher. You did not think it uncommercial to tax the whole mass of your manufactures, and, let me add, your agriculture too; for, I now recollect, British corn is there also taxed up to ten *per cent.* and this too in the very head-quarters, the very citadel of smuggling, the Isle of Man. Now will the noble Lord condescend to tell me why he repealed the taxes on your manufactures sent out to America, and not the taxes on the manufactures exported to the Isle of Man? The principle was exactly the same, the objects charged infinitely more extensive, the duties without comparison higher. Why? why, notwithstanding all his childish pretexts, because the taxes were quietly submitted to in the Isle of Man; and because they raised a flame in America. Your reasons were political, not commercial. The repeal was made, as Lord Hillsborough's letter well expresses it, to regain "the confidence and affection of the Colo-"nies, on which the glory and safety of the Bri-"tish empire depend." A wise and just motive surely, if ever there was such. But the mischief and dishonour is, that you have not done what you had given the Colonies just cause to expect, when your ministers disclaimed the idea of taxes for a revenue. There is nothing simple, nothing manly, nothing ingenuous, open, decisive, or steady in the proceeding, with regard either to the continuance or the repeal of the taxes. The whole has an air of littleness and fraud. The article of tea is slurred over in the Circular Letter, as it were by accident—nothing is said of a resolution either to keep that tax, or to give it up. There is no fair dealing in any part of the transaction.

If you mean to follow your true motive and your public faith, give up your tax on tea for raising a revenue, the principle of which has, in effect, been disclaimed in your name; and which produces you no advantage; no, not a penny. Or, if you choose to go on with a poor pretence instead of a solid reason, and will still adhere to your cant of commerce, you have ten thousand times more strong commercial reasons for giving up this duty on tea, than for abandoning the five others that you have already renounced.

The American consumption of teas is annually, I believe, worth 300,000l. at the least farthing. If you urge the American violence as a justification of your perseverance in enforcing this tax, you know that you can never answer this plain question—Why did you repeal the others given in the same act, whilst the very same violence subsisted?—But you did not find the violence cease upon that concession.—No! because the concession was far short of satisfying the principle which Lord Hillsborough had abjured; or even the pretence on which the repeal of the other taxes was announced: And because, by enabling the East-India Company to open a shop for defeating the American resolution not to pay that specific tax, you manifestly shewed a hankering after the principle of the act which you formerly had renounced. Whatever road you take leads to a compliance with this motion. It opens to you at the end of every visto. Your commerce, your policy, your promises, your reasons, your pretences, your consistency, your inconsistency—all jointly oblige you to this repeal.

But still it sticks in our throats, if we go so far, the Americans will go farther.—We do not know that. We ought, from experience, rather to presume the contrary. Do we not know for certain, that the Americans are going on as fast as possible, whilst we refuse to gratify them? Can they do more, or can they do worse, if we yield this point? I think this concession will rather fix a turnpike to prevent their further progress. It is impossible to answer for bodies of men. But I am sure the natural effect of fidelity, clemency, kindness in governors, is peace, good-will, order and esteem, on the part of the governed. I would certainly, at least, give these fair principles a fair trial; which, since the making of this act to this hour, they never have had.

Sir, the Hon. Gentleman having spoken what he thought necessary upon the narrow part of the subject, I have given him, I hope, a satisfactory answer. He next presses me by a variety of direct challenges and oblique reflections to say something on the historical part. I shall therefore, Sir, open myself fully on that important and delicate subject; not for the sake of telling you a long story (which I know, Mr. Speaker, you are not very fond of) but for the sake of the weighty instruction that, I flatter myself, will necessarily result from it. It shall not be longer, if I can help it, than so serious a matter requires.

Permit me then, Sir, to lead your attention very far back; back to the act of navigation; the corner-stone of the policy of this country with regard to its Colonies. Sir, that policy was, from the beginning, purely commercial; and the commercial system was wholly restrictive. It was the system of a monopoly. No trade was let loose from that constraint, but merely to enable the Colonists to dispose of what, in the course of your trade, you could not take; or to enable them to dispose of such articles as we forced upon them, and for which, without some degree of liberty, they could not pay. Hence all your specific and detailed enumerations: Hence the innumerable checks and counter-checks: Hence that infinite variety of paper chains by which you bind together this complicated system of the Colonies. This principle of commercial monopoly runs through no less than twenty-nine acts of Parliament, from the year 1660 to the unfortunate period of 1764.

In all those acts the system of commerce is established, as that, from whence alone you proposed to make the Colonies contribute (I mean directly and by the operation of your superintending legislative power) to the strength of the empire. I venture to say, that during that whole period, a parliamentary revenue from thence was never once in contemplation. Accordingly in all the number of laws passed with regard to the plantations, the words which distinguish revenue laws, specifically as such, were, I think, premeditately avoided. I do not say, Sir, that a form of words alters the nature of the law, or abridges the power of the lawgiver. It certainly does not. However, title and formal preambles are not always idle words; and the lawyers frequently argue from them. I state these facts to shew, not what was your right, but what has been your settled policy. Our revenue laws have usually a *title*, purporting their being *grants*, and the words *give and grant* usually precede the enacting parts. Although duties were imposed on America in acts of King Charles the Second, and in acts of King William, no one title of giving "an aid to his Majesty," or any other of the usual titles to revenue acts, was to be found in any of them till 1764, nor were the words "give and grant" in any preamble until the 6th of George the Second. However the title of this act of George the Second, notwithstanding the words of donation, considers it merely as a regulation of trade, "An act for the better se-"curing of the trade of his Majesty's Sugar Co-"lonies in America." This act was made on compromise of all, and at the express desire of a part, of the Colonies themselves. It was therefore in some measure with their consent: and having a title directly purporting no more than a *commercial regulation*, and being in truth nothing more, the words were passed by, at a time when no jealousy was entertained, and things were little scrutinized. Even Governor Bernard in his second printed letter, dated in 1763, gives it as his opinion, "that it was an act of *prohibition*, not of "revenue." This is certainly true; that no act avowedly for the purpose of revenue, and with the ordinary title and recital taken together, is found in the statute-book until the year I have mentioned; that is the year 1764. All before this period stood on commercial regulation and restraint. The scheme of a Colony revenue by British authority appeared therefore to the Americans in the light of a great innovation; the words of Governor Bernard's ninth letter, written in November, 1765, state this idea very strongly; "it must," says he, "have been supposed *such an innovation as a par-*"*liamentary taxation*, would cause a great *alarm*, "and meet with much *opposition* in most parts of "America; it was *quite new* to the people, and "had no *visible bounds* set to it." After stating the weakness of government there, he says, "was "this a time to introduce *so great a novelty* as a "parliamentary inland taxation in America?" Whatever the right might have been, this mode of using it was absolutely new in policy and practice.

Sir, they who are friends to the schemes of American revenue say, that the commercial restraint is full as hard a law for America to live under. I think so too. I think it, if uncompensated, to be a condition of as rigorous servitude as man can be subject to. But America bore it from the fundamental act of navigation until 1764. —Why? Because men do bear the inevitable constitution of their original nature with all its infirmities. The act of navigation attended the Colonies from their infancy, grew with their growth, and strengthened with their strength. They were confirmed in obedience to it, even more by usage than by law. They scarcely had remembered a time when they were not subject to such restraint. Besides, they were indemnified for it by a pecuniary compensation. Their monopolist happened to be one of the richest men in the world. By his immense capital (primarily employed, not for their benefit, but his own,) they were enabled to proceed with their fisheries, their agriculture, their ship-building (and their trade too within the limits,) in such a manner as got far the start of the slow languid operations of unassisted nature. This capital was a hot-bed to them. Nothing in the history of mankind is like their progress. For my part, I never cast an eye on their flourishing commerce, and their cultivated and commodious life, but they seem to me rather antient nations grown to perfection through a long series of fortunate events, and a train of successful industry, accumulating wealth in many centuries, than the Colonies of yesterday; than a set of miserable outcasts, a few years ago, not so much sent as thrown out, on the bleak and barren shore of a desolate wilderness three thousand miles from all civilized intercourse.

All this was done by England, whilst England pursued trade and forgot revenue. You not only acquired commerce, but you actually created the very objects of trade in America; and by that creation you raised the trade of this kingdom at least four-fold. America had the compensation of your capital, which made her bear her servitude. She had another compensation, which you are now going to take away from her. She had, except the commercial restraint, every characteristic mark of a free people in all her internal concerns. She had the image of the British constitution. She had the substance. She was taxed by her own representatives. She chose most of her own magistrates. She paid them all. She had in effect the sole disposal of her own internal government. This whole state of commercial servitude and civil liberty taken together, is certainly not perfect freedom; but comparing it with the ordinary circumstances of human nature, it was an happy and a liberal condition.

I know, Sir, that great and not unsuccessful pains have been taken to inflame our minds by an outcry, in this House and out of it, that in America the act of navigation neither is, or ever was, obeyed. But if you take the Colonies through, I affirm, that its authority never was disputed; that it was no where disputed for any length of time; and on the whole, that it was well observed. Wherever the act pressed hard, many individuals indeed evaded it. This is nothing. These scattered individuals never denied the law, and never obeyed it. Just as it happens whenever the laws of trade, whenever the laws of revenue, press hard upon the people in England; in that case all your shores are full of contraband. Your right to give a monopoly to the East-India Company, your right to lay immense duties on French brandy, are not disputed in England. You do not make this charge on any man. But you know that there is not a creek from Pentland Frith to the Isle of Wight, in which they do not smuggle immense quantities of tea, East-India goods, and brandies. I take it for granted, that the authority of Gov. Bernard in this point is indisputable. Speaking of these laws, as they regarded that part of America now in so unhappy a condition, he says, "I "believe they are no where better supported than "in this province; I do not pretend that is en-"tirely free from a breach of these laws; but "that such a breach, if discovered, is justly pun-"ished." What more can you say of the obedience to any laws in any country? An obedience to these laws formed the acknowledgment, instituted by yourselves, for your superiority; and was the payment you originally imposed for your protection.

Whether you were right or wrong in establishing the Colonies on the principles of commercial monopoly, rather than on that of revenue, is at this day a problem of mere speculation. You cannot have both by the same authority. To join together the restraints of an universal, internal, and external monopoly, with an universal, internal, and external taxation, is an unnatural union; perfect and compensated slavery. You have long since decided for yourself and them; and you and they have prospered exceedingly under that decision.

This nation, Sir, never thought of departing from that choice until the period immediately on the close of the last war. Then a scheme of government new in many things seemed to have been adopted. I saw, or thought I saw, several symptoms of a great change, whilst I sat in your gallery, a good while before I had the honour of a seat in this House. At that period the necessity was established of keeping up no less than twenty new regiments, with twenty Colonels capable of seats in this House. This scheme was adopted with very general applause from all sides, at the very time that, by your conquests in America, your danger from foreign attempts, in that part of the world, was much lessened, or indeed rather quite over. When this huge encrease of military establishment was resolved on, a revenue was to be found to support so great a burden. Country gentlemen, the great patrons of œconomy, and the great resisters of a standing armed force, would not have entered with much alacrity into the vote for so large and so expensive an army, if they had been very sure, that they were to continue to pay for it. But hopes of another kind were held out to them; and in particular, I well remember, that Mr. Townshend, in a brilliant harangue on this subject, did dazzle them, by playing before their eyes the image of a revenue to be raised in America.

[*To be Continued.*]

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* *A material point is omitted by Mr. Burke in this speech, viz.* the manner in which the Continent received this royal assurance. *The Assembly of Virginia, in their address in answer to Lord Botetourt's speech, express themselves thus:* "*We will not suffer our present hopes, arising from the pleasing prospect your Lordship hath so kindly opened and displayed to us, to be dashed by the bitter reflection that any* future *administration will entertain a wish to depart from that plan, which affords the surest and most permanent foundation of public tranquility and happiness: no, my Lord, we are sure* our most gracious Sovereign, *under whatever changes may happen in his confidential servants, will remain immutable in the ways of truth and justice, and that he is* incapable of deceiving his faithful subjects; and we esteem your Lordship's information not only as warranted, but even sanctified *by the royal word.*"

† *Lord North.*

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POSTSCRIPT to the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. No. 181.

GLASGOW, *Jan.* 12, 1775.

IT is with pleasure we can inform the publick, that the great canal is filled with five feet of water to the Stocking Field, within two miles of this place; and on Friday last a vessel arrived there, from Kirkintulloch, with goods.

Jan. 19. Yesterday the trade of this city had a meeting, and subscribed a petition to Parliament relative to American affairs.

BOSTON, *March* 27.

The following is a copy of a Circular Letter, sent to the Governors on this Continent.

SIR, *Whitehall, Jan.* 4, 1775.

CERTAIN persons stiling themselves Delegates of his Majesty's Colonies in America, having presumed, without his Majesty's authority or consent, to assemble together at Philadelphia, in the months of September and October last; and having thought fit among other unwarrantable proceedings, to resolve that it will be necessary, that another Congress should be held in the same place, on the 10th of May next, unless redress for certain pretended grievances be obtained before that time, and to recommend that all the Colonies in North-America should choose Deputies to attend such Congress. I am commanded by the King, to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure, That you do use your utmost endeavours to prevent any such appointment of Deputies, within the Colony under your government; and that you do exhort all persons to desist from such unwarrantable proceeding, which cannot but be highly displeasing to the King. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Extract of a letter from England, dated Jan. 15.

"—It is not known yet what plan the Ministry will adopt; but as Lord North has given out that no more troops will be sent to Boston, it is not intended to enforce it *vi & armis*, but with drawing the troops and blocking up your harbours, which would be aiding your measures. It is my private opinion, that they will be obliged to repeal the obnoxious acts this present session, provided you remain firm, and they see no prospect of breaking the union of the Colonies."—

A Gentleman from Newbury informs, that a vessel arrived there last Thursday from the West-Indies, the master of which said, that ten days before he spoke with a vessel bound to New-York from London, in ballast, who had been out only 28 days, and that the Captain of her told him there was glorious news for America, but the wind blowing very fresh he could hear nothing further.

A letter from Taunton, dated last Saturday, mentions, "that a person (who appeared credible and intelligible) passed through that town from Dartmouth, who reported, that on the Tuesday before, two corn vessels arrived at Bedford and informed, that near Long-Island they spoke with a ship from London bound to New-York, who told them the American Acts were repealed; and that the news gained so much credit at Dartmouth, that great rejoicings were made there on the occasion."

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

Concord, March 24th, 1775.

"Whereas it is indispensibly necessary for the safety of a free people, and the preservation of their liberties, that they at all times keep themselves in a state of actual defence against every invasion or depredation; and this country being still threatened by a powerful army posted in its capital, with a professed design of executing certain acts of the British Parliament, calculated to destroy our invaluable rights and liberties, and the government of this Colony as by charter and law established therein. Therefore,

Resolved, That the measures that have heretofore been recommended by this and the former Provincial Congress, for the purpose of putting this Colony into a complete state of defence, be still most vigorously pursued by the several towns, as well as individual inhabitants; and that any relaxation would be attended with the utmost danger to the liberties of this Colony and of all America, especially as by the latest advices from Great Britain we have undoubted reasons for jealousy, that our implacable enemies are unremitting in their endeavours by fraud and artifice, as well as by open force, to subjugate this people; which is an additional motive to the inhabitants of this Colony to persevere in the line of conduct recommended by the Congress, and be ready to oppose with firmness and resolution, at the utmost hazard, every attempt for that purpose.

Signed by order of the Provincial Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

A true extract from the Minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secry.

NORWICH, *March* 23.

We hear that, on Monday last, three teams, loaded with three tuns of gun powder made up in cartridges, came out of Boston; two of them passed over the Neck unsuspected, but the last was stopped by the centinels; who, being immediately reinforced by a party of soldiers, seized that load of powder.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3.

Last week the Committee of Salem county, in New-Jersey, paid into the hands of the Chairman of the Committee of this city, Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars, to be forwarded to their suffering brethren in Boston.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *April* 3, 1775.

WHEREAS there is the greatest reason to believe that quantities of East-India goods have been purchased in England by Holland merchants and others, with a view to transport them to the Dutch Islands in the West-Indies, and from thence introduce them into the ports of North-America; and as such a traffic would not only be injurious to the trade and interest of this country, but effectually counteract the Non-Importation Agreement which has been adopted among other measures for the common safety. This Committee, therefore, think it expedient thus publicly to caution their fellow citizens against engaging in so pernicious a trade, and to declare, that the utmost vigilance will be used to detect any persons who shall endeavour to import such India Goods from the Dutch Islands, or elsewhere; and when detected, their names will be published to the world as delinquents and enemies to the Liberties of America.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN BENEZET, Assistant Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, in the Town of Carlisle, on the 20th day of April next,

A PATENTED Tract of very valuable land, well timbered, situate in Hopewell Township, in Cumberland County, containing 322 acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, bounded by George Croghan, Edward Shippen, Esq; and others, within a few miles of Shippensburgh, commonly known by the name of Stuart's land, being part of the estate of SAMUEL NEAVE, deceased. One third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, another third on the first day of May 1776, and one other third on the 1st day of May 1777, with interest from the sale.

REESE MEREDITH,
HUGH ROBERTS,
LUKE MORRIS,
JACOB HARMAN, } Executors.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 1st day of May next, if not sold before by private sale,

A LARGE commodious three story brick house, well finished, in Plumb street, a little above Third-street, in the district of Southwark, containing in front seventeen feet, and in depth twenty-two feet, the lot eighteen feet and a half by ninety feet, subject to a ground rent of Three Pounds Five Shillings, currency, per annum, adjoining land of ELLIS PRICE, deceased, and others. The house is insured and in good order. For terms apply to WILLIAM SINGLETON, on the premises.

N. B. The reason of his selling the above house, is that he intends shortly to leave this city.

NOW ON HAND,

And will be SOLD, wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms,

A LARGE and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the approaching season, imported in the last fall vessels from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, by

WILLIAM TURNBULL,

In Second-street, the fourth door below Chesnut-street, and the corner of Videll's-alley.

Likewise a few crates of plain and enamelled QUEENS WARE sorted, suitable for town or country.

Imported in the last vessels from Bristol, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by

JOEL ZANE.

At his STORE in Second-street, the third door above Race-street,

A LARGE assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Joiners Brass Ware, and Saddlery; also Dye Stuffs, Painters Colours, Seine Twine, Timothy and Clover Seeds, Wool Cards, Glue, Window Glass, Chalk, Slates, &c. &c.

ISAAC GRAY,

In Chesnut street, near Strawberry-alley, hath for SALE, excellent Philadelphia bottled

BEER AND CYDER,

Carefully put up for either *foreign* or *domestic* use; Where also may be had,

OLD Madeira, Lisbon, Mountain and Teneriffe WINES, by the cask or otherwise; Claret, Red Port, and sack Wine, in bottles; old Jamaica Spirit, Brandy, Geneva, Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Indigo, Spices, Corks, Allpice, Snuff, double and single Gloucester Cheese, English Beer, White Wine and Cyder Vinegar by the barrel or gallon, &c. &c.

ALSO, an Assortment of

GLASS WARE,

Made at KENSINGTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL built three story brick HOUSE, situated in Arch-street, next to Mr. Samuel Smith and Philip Clumberg: It has two rooms upon one floor, an alley, a large kitchen, and a small room behind it, all of brick: It is insured and electrified, and pays only five dollars ground-rent. Any person inclinable to purchase the same, may know the terms (which will be made easy) by applying to JACOB EHRENZELLER, at the Bay Horse, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET for a term of years,

A LOT of GROUND whereon is a very commodious dwelling-house, tan-yard, and other conveniences for carrying on the said business, all in very good repair, and may be entered upon immediately; situated in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, near the city. Enquire of the Printer.

THE subscriber informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has fitted a STAGE WAGGON from Richard Somers's, on Great Egg harbour, to go to Samuel Cooper's ferry, opposite the city of Philadelphia, for the conveniency of passengers and transportation of dead carriage: It sets off from said Somers's on Monday, and arrives at Samuel Cooper's on Tuesday afternoon. The subscriber puts up at the New Ferry in the city, where he waits for passengers and orders until Thursday morning; he then sets off from Samuel Cooper's and returns to Egg-harbour on Friday afternoon. The passages and rates are as follow—for passage through, 10s. for passage any shorter distance, 2d. each mile; for dead carriage, 1d. each mile per hundred weight; for dealing in dry goods or sundries by wholesale, 10d. per pound; by retail, 1s. 8d. per pound; for letters, 4d, to be paid with the letter; for news-papers, 5s. per year. All persons who will please to favour the subscriber with their custom, may depend on having their orders punctually discharged by

Their very humble servant,

SAMUEL BURTON.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths,

TO BE SOLD BY

Robert, Nathaniel and *William Lewis*,

At their store in Front and Water streets, opposite Hamilton's wharf, and near the Drawbridge.

MILLERS and others, who may be in want of these articles, can be supplied on reasonable terms; and those who are unacquainted with the different qualities of Boulting-cloths may depend on having such as will answer their purpose, with proper directions how to fix them to the best advantage for boulting every kind of meal. Those who buy a quantity to retail, will be allowed a discount.—Their Cologne Mill-stones are exceeding good, and of various sizes from 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet diameter. Their French burrs are also very good, and are 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches broad.

They have likewise Bucks County Mill-stones, of a good grit and different dimensions; and on a short notice can supply with any size from the smallest to the largest.

ISAAC BOSTON, *a large well set man, about 43 years old, with reddish coloured hair and eye-brows, wears a dark coloured cut wig, has a son with him about sixteen years of age, about five weeks ago took the following freight from Mr. John Corrie, of Hobb's Hole, on Rappahannock, which was to have been delivered at Chichester, on Potowmack: 3 hhds. of West-India rum, 2 tierces of spirits, 1 hhd. of saddlery, 1 bale of cordage, 1 do. rolls, 2 baskets of chese, 1 cask of loaf sugar, some leading lines, a bundle of boxes with sundry dry goods, 10 iron potts, 1 hhd. of tar, 1 box of sweet oranges, and 100 bushels of wheat. The vessel is a schooner that carries about 600 bushels, has no shrouds nor spring stay, her quarter deck is lined with tarpaulin, and she was lately sheathed, which is plain to be seen. The said* BOSTON *was dressed in a blue duffil over jacket, and striped Virginia cloth trousers; he is fond of drink, and very impertinent when in liquor. There is a confirmation of his endeavouring to make off with the vessel and cargo, and it is thought he will push to Carolina, but may probably stop some time at Pocomoke, on the Eastern Shore, in Maryland, where he has two brothers and one sister living. Whoever apprehends the said* BOSTON, *and secures the cargo, shall have a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS, on application to Mr.* JAMES MILLS *at Urbanna, Mr.* JOHN CORRIL *at Hobb's Hole, Mr.* SAMUEL JONES *at Cedar Point, in Maryland, or to* JOHN MILLS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an English servant Man, who has about three years and nine months to serve, and understands the Tanning business. Enquire of the Printer.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 12th inst. (March) from the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Philadelphia county, a servant lad named WILLIAM MILEHAM, about five feet six inches high, this country born, about eighteen years of age, well set, fresh coloured, full face, black eyes, sandy hair, a down look, and slow in speech; had on and took with him, a brown cammlet coat, a pair of black knit breeches, an old felt hat, and homespun shirt; it is likely he may change his cloaths. It is expected he is gone to Philadelphia, as he has friends there. Whoever secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by EDWARD PRICE.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to take him off at their peril.

March 4, 1775.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the 25th day of March inſt.

THAT noted and well accuſtomed Inn known by the name of the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, in the borough of Wilmington, ſituate on Second-ſtreet and King-ſtreet; together with good ſtabling on the oppoſite ſide of Second-ſtreet, and every thing convenient for keeping a genteel public houſe of entertainment. Alſo to be Let, about five acres of Marſh, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana, and oppoſite the ſaid borough of Wilmington, now in good graſs, and may very well ſuit the perſon who rents the Inn. For terms apply to

GEORGE GORDON.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid GORDON are deſired to diſcharge their reſpective debts in one month after date, or give their ſeveral obligations for the ſame; and thoſe that have any demands againſt him are deſired to bring them in that they may be ſettled.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber bought a piece of land, with the improvements thereon, in Turkeyford townſhip, Bedford county, of a certain JOHN WENEEL, living in ſaid townſhip and county, for which I gave him a bond for fifteen pounds and a note for nine pounds five ſhillings; and having ſince heard that another man hath a warrant upon ſaid land: This is therefore to deſire that no perſon may take any aſſignment on ſaid bond and note, as I am determined not to pay them until the ſaid WENEEL delivers me the land which he ſold.

HERMAN BLAESER.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of LYNFORD LARDNER, Eſq; deceaſed,

ONE equal and undivided fourth part of the ANDOVER IRON WORKS, in the counties of Suſſex and Morris, in the province of New-Jerſey, to which belong between eleven and twelve thouſand acres of land. The ore is eſteemed of the beſt quality of any in America, and the mine bank, ſituated at a mile's diſtance from the furnace, is thought to be inexhauſtible. The iron has been proved, from experiments made both in England and America, to be proper for every uſe to which Iron can be converted, and equal to the Swediſh for the making of Steel. The furnace and forge lay at the diſtance of ſeven miles from each other. The manſion-houſe and other buildings are elegant and commodious. The ſituation is convenient for either the Philadelphia or New-York markets. For terms apply to JOHN LARDNER, in Philadelphia.

WANTED,

To attend about a Store,

A SMART country lad, of about 16 years of age, who can read and write, and be properly recommended for his ſobriety and honeſty. Apply to the Printer.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the Subſcriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

FREDERICK KISSELMAN.

N. B. A few hogſheads of excellent Cyder to be ſold. Enquire as above.

WILLIAM DIBLEY,

BEGS leave to inform his friends in particular, and the Public in general, That he has removed from the Croſs Keys in Cheſnut-ſtreet (at the corner of Third-ſtreet) to the Fountain and Three Tuns, lately occupied by Mr. Anthony Fortune, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.——As this old accuſtomed and commodious tavern is conſiderably improved, particularly in the ſtables, which will now contain ſixty horſes, and to which there is a convenient paſſage either from Market or Cheſnut-ſtreets, and has a houſe for carriages, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all travellers and other gentlemen, who ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

He takes this opportunity to return thanks to all his cuſtomers, whoſe favours he gratefully acknowledges, and the continuance of which he will endeavour to merit by the moſt civil treatment, and providing the beſt of liquors and proviſions.

All perſons indebted to ſaid DIBLEY by bond, note or book debt, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS LOST between Philadelphia, and the Blue Bell on this ſide Derby, on Saturday the 18th inſtant, (March) a ſilver WATCH, maker's name Henry Triſtram, Tamworth; it has on the back of the outſide caſe a ſingle cypher, I. P. a ſteel chain with links, two ſmall rings to the ſwivel and two to the key and ſeal; it has a ſteel key, a plated ſwivel ſeal, and a glaſs in imitation of a cornelian ſtone. Any one that has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Printer, or to JOHN PERKINS in Fifth-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above Reward.

N. B. All watch-makers are requeſted to ſtop it if offered for ſale.

TO BE SOLD BY

BAYNTON AND MORGAN,

A FEW hogſheads of beſt muſcovado Sugars.
Choice Liſbon Wine in quarter caſks.
Coffee in tierces and bags. Geneva in caſes.
Brandy in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks.
Fifty groce of Playing Cards.
Womens Stuff Shoes, at 5s. 6d. and 8s. per pair.
A ſmall quantity of Jamaica Spirit, of five years, ten years, and fifteen years old.
Excellent Port Wine by the dozen.
And all kinds of Groceries.

N. B. They put up Sea Stores, of every kind, at the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

TO BE LET,

For Six Months, by the Subſcriber,

PART or the whole of a large Plantation in the Northern Liberties, belonging to Rebecca Venables. It would afford an agreeable retreat for the ſummer ſeaſon, to any perſon who chuſes to retire from the heat and duſt of the city for that time. There are on the place a good dwelling houſe, chaiſe houſe and ſtable, two bearing orchards, and a ſpacious garden. Likewiſe to be diſpoſed of, a pair of young draft oxen, a heifer, ſeveral milch cows, turkeys and other poultry, and a quantity of firſt crop hay. The terms may be known by applying on the premiſes to

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

ANTHONY FORTUNE,

Late Keeper of the Fountain Inn, in Cheſnut-ſtreet,

HAVING experienced extraordinary marks of the public favours during his reſidence there, eſteems it his duty to return his moſt grateful acknowledgements to every individual who has been pleaſed to favour him with his cuſtom: And while he pays the tribute of gratitude, he begs leave to acquaint his friends, and the Public in general, that he hath removed into Shippen-ſtreet, next door to Third-ſtreet, near the New Market, where he hath erected elegant and commodious buildings, and provided every requiſite for ſtabling horſes after the beſt and moſt approved manner. In addition to his ſtables, hay, grain, &c. he hath an excellent graſs lot contiguous, in which the horſes that may be committed to his care may be occaſionally turned, for the benefit of air, exerciſe, &c. As he hath taken great pains, and put himſelf to conſiderable expence to ſerve his friends and the Public in the way of a Livery Stable, he flatters himſelf that his labours will not be in vain, but that they will, with their uſual generoſity, reward his earneſt endeavours to ſerve them, with further inſtances of their good will, which he will be equally ready to acknowledge as ſtudious to deſerve.

JOHN BEHRENT,

JOINER and INSTRUMENT MAKER, living in Third-ſtreet continued, in Campington, directly oppoſite Coates's Burying-ground,

HAS juſt finiſhed for ſale, an extraordinary fine inſtrument, by the name of PIANO FORTE, of Mahogany, in the manner of an harpſichord, with hammers, and ſeveral changes: He intends to diſpoſe of it on very reaſonable terms; and being a maſter in ſuch ſort of work, and a new beginner in this country, he requeſts all lovers of muſic to favour him with their cuſtom, and they ſhall not only be honeſtly ſerved, but their favours gratefully acknowledged, by their humble ſervant,

JOHN BEHRENT.

WANTS EMPLOY,

As an OVERSEER,

A SINGLE MAN, about forty years of age, who has been twenty years at the buſineſs of Farming and Grazing in Old England, and five years as an overſeer about twenty miles from Philadelphia. He can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

In Cheſnut ſtreet, hath for SALE,

A FEW DRY GOODS, conſiſting of yard wide hair cloths, fit for houſe entries and maltſters uſe; Engliſh bed ticking, white and brown Ruſſia drilling, fine white Ruſſia ſheeting, cotton checks and ſtripes; printed calicoes and cottons, among which are beautiful two red bed furniture; black paduaſoy, and mantuas of good colours; ſilk handkerchiefs, calimancoes, dorſeteens; fine long broad, and clear lawns; long broad lawn red and blue printed handkerchiefs; Leghorn hats, wool cards, braſs candleſticks, japanned quart tin mugs, bar lead, Engliſh quills and letter paper, &c. Alſo a few hogſheads and quarter caſks of Madeira wine; Jamaica ſpirit, muſcovado ſugar in barrels, pepper, alſpice, cloves and mace, French indigo, braziletto and logwood, allum, new chocolate and old coffee, &c. &c.

LINEN PRINTING,

In all its Branches, performed by the Subſcribers, at their Manufactory, near the Three-Mile Stone, on Germantown Road,

WHERE Ladies may have linens and muſlins of all kinds printed for gowns, curtains, carpets, bed furniture, chair bottoms, covers for dreſſing-tables, handkerchiefs, and ſhapes for men's waiſtcoats, all done of the moſt durable colours: Any Lady having patterns of her own, which ſhe may particularly fancy, may have them done, tho' but for a ſingle gown. As the ſubſcribers have been at great expence in bringing this manufactory to America, they hope they ſhall meet with encouragement, as the prices they print for will make what they do come conſiderably cheaper than what comes from Europe, and as they are willing to perpetuate the buſineſs in this country by taking apprentices at reaſonable premiums.

JOHN WALTERS,
THOMAS BEDWELL.

N. B. One of the ſubſcribers will attend every Wedneſday and Saturday, from eleven o'clock 'til two, (in order to receive what Goods they may be favoured with and to ſhew their patterns) at Mrs. Kreider's, at the Golden Swan in Third-ſtreet.

Uchland townſhip, Cheſter county, 3d mo. 15th, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about the eighth month laſt was a year, eight ſtray SHEEP, which have been ſeveral ways advertiſed; and as the owner has not yet appeared, this is once more to deſire him to come and prove his property, pay charges and take them away. JAMES PACKER.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Tueſday morning, the 7th day of March inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant LAD, named MICHAEL M'GOWAN, about 17 years of age, 5 feet high, with a round flat face, grey eyes, buſhy hair tied behind and curled at the ſides: Carried with him, a ſuit of brown ſuperfine cloaths with mohair buttons, a blue coating ſurtout with a crimſon-velvet cape, a pair of buckſkin breeches, and ſix ſhirts. He is rather clumſily made for his height, and may be known to have been lately from Ireland by his manner of ſpeaking; he is extremely artful and plauſible, commonly ſmiles when he ſpeaks, and it is thought will endeavour to forge a paſs. Whoever apprehends him, and brings him, to the ſubſcribers, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

BARCLAY AND MITCHELL.

N. B. It is imagined the above ſervant is ſkulking near this town, therefore any perſon diſcovered to harbour him, will be proſecuted. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

JOHN ACKEROYD,

At his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, is now opening the remainder of his GOODS, imported in the London Packet, Capt. Cook, from London, amongſt which are the following articles,

FINE and ſecond 7-4 broadcloths, yard wide foreſt cloths and plains, beaver hunters, lambſkins, caſſimers and German ſerges, rattinets, ſhalloons, plain and figured callimancoes, durants and tammies of almoſt every colour, hair and worſted pluſhes, worſted barrogans, plain and corded laſtings, cotton velvets, velverets, ſattinets, thickſets, jeans, fuſtians, 3-4 cotton drabs, Dutch and Italian cords; half yard and yard wide corded, flowered and bordered dimothies; yard and 9-8 wide Marſeilles quiltings; 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 cotton counterpanes; 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 bed bunts; 3-4 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens; white and brown Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown drillings, Ravens duck, ſtriped cotton and linen hollands; 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton and linen checks; together with a quantity of Queen's ware, of an excellent quality, to be ſold cheap for caſh only.

The importation of Goods from Britain being ſtopped, obliges the ſaid ACKEROYD to diſpoſe of his ſtock on hand and return to England as ſoon as he can; he therefore requeſts that all accounts paſt due to him, may be balanced as ſoon as poſſible.

The reputed, thorough bred Running Horſe

TRUE BRITON,

Which formerly belonged to ANTHONY WATERS, but now the property of the ſubſcriber,

IS in excellent order, and ſound, and will cover mares this ſeaſon until the firſt of Auguſt next, at the ſtable of John Dickinſon, in Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey, at the low rate of Fifty Shillings caſh the ſeaſon, or Three Pounds credit until the firſt day of January next, and privilege of making choice at the expiration of the ſeaſon, whether to have their mares inſured at Five Pounds Eight Shillings, or to pay as above, with a proviſo that they bring their mares regularly, and appear at ſaid Dickenſon's on the firſt, ſecond or third days of Auguſt next, to give an account whether they inſure or pay by the ſeaſon. Said horſe was never before known to cover under Three Pounds the ſeaſon certain, and for moſt part of his time at almoſt double that ſum. He is a beautiful dark bay, ſtout and neat made; as he is a noted horſe in moſt parts of the continent, it is needleſs to make mention of his blood or performances, as they are allowed by the beſt judges to be equal, if not preferable, to any horſe in America. His laſt ſpring colts ſell commonly from Twenty to Fifty Pounds, and upwards, and ſome are held at the rate of One Hundred Pounds each.

At the ſame place is to be kept, a curious Engliſh DRAY HORSE, for thoſe who chooſe to breed draft horſes, of which the Public ſhall have a more particular account in a future advertiſement. Mares that are ſent before the graſs is fit, may be provided with green rye, which is excellent paſture, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per week, and proper attendance will be provided by

DAVID HENRY.

Juſt Publiſhed, Price Three Shillings,

By SAMUEL DELLAP,

THE Letters of ABELARD and ELOISA. To which is prefixed a particular account of their lives, amours and misfortunes: By the late JOHN HUGHS, Eſq; To which is now firſt added, the poem of Eloiſa to Abelard, by Mr. POPE, embelliſhed with a neat copperplate frontiſpiece,—Theſe letters are well known to be genuine pieces, occaſioned by an amour which had very extraordinary conſequence and made a great noiſe at the time when it happened, being between two of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of that age, who were remarkable for their genius and learning as well as by a moſt extravagant paſſion for each other, are every where full of the ſentiments of the heart (not to be imitated in a feigned ſtory) and touches of nature much more moving than any which can flow from the pen of a writer of Novels, or enter into the imagination of any who had not felt the like emotions and diſtreſs—The great calamities of his life took their riſe from an unhappy indulgence of a criminal paſſion, and giving himſelf a looſe to unwarrantable pleaſures; after this he was perpetually involved in ſorrow and diſtreſs, and in vain ſought for eaſe and quiet in a monaſtick life.—To be ſold by Mr. William Woodhouſe, bookſeller in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, Meſſrs. Furman and Hunt, Merchants, Trenton, Mr. Jacob Hyer, Princeton, and Mr. David Nelſon, Merchant in Wilmington.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET on Ground-rent,

AN improved Water Lot, 65 feet front, ſituated between Jeremiah Warder and Peter Knight's wharves, in the Northern Liberties. For terms apply to CALEB EMLEN.

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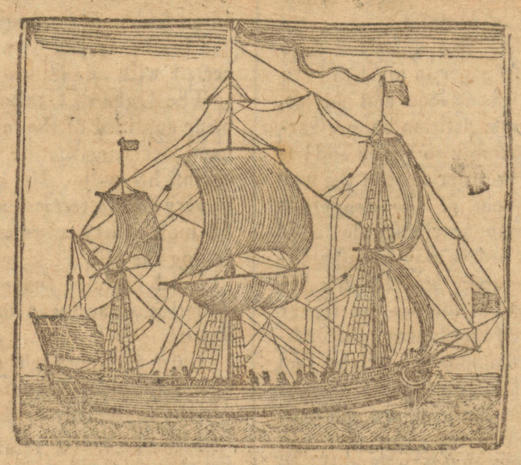
DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet



OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, APRIL 17th, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, April 17, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Nine-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7	1d. loaf is 0 8½	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 13¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 11½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 7	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 2½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, SAMUEL POWEL, } Aldermen.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1775.

MAGDALEN DEVINE,

In Second-ſtreet, the fifth door below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

HAVING now on hand the remainder of her ſtock in trade, conſiſting of a general aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, (and being determined to decline buſineſs, as ſhe intends for England ſhortly) would ſell the whole, or any conſiderable part thereof, at a very low advance.

N. B. Thoſe who have any demands againſt her, are deſired to ſend in their accompts; and all that are indebted to her by bond, note or book debt, are once more requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, as ſhe is determined to put their accounts, &c. (without reſpect of perſons) into a lawyer's hands, if not paid within two months from the date hereof.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, and tract of 80 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Wrights-town, Bucks County; late the property of Dennis Smith; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, at the houſe of William M'Call, Inn-keeper, in Plumſted townſhip, one moiety or equal undivided half part of a certain tract of 180 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Tinicum, Bucks county; late the property of Matthew Hughes; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of May next, on the premiſes, a meſſuage, and tract of 30 acres of land, ſituate in Durham, in the county of Bucks; late the property of John Cyphers; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Cumberland County, April 4, 1775.

WHEREAS JOHN M'CONNEL obtained three bonds from me the ſubſcriber, one of them for the ſum of Fifty Pounds, payable on the firſt of June, 1776, another for the ſum of Fifty Pounds, payable on the firſt of June, 1777, and the other for the ſum of Twenty Pounds, payable on the firſt of June, 1778: Theſe are to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I will not pay them until I ſhall be obliged by law, I not having had value for them.

ROBERT IRWIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, That whereas a certain JOHN GRAFT, of Lancaſter county, ſold a mare to me the ſubſcriber, for which I gave him my note for Twenty-ſeven Pounds, payable againſt the 17th day of June next: And whereas the ſaid mare hath proved to be unſound, and I can make it appear ſhe was unſound before I bought her; this is therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law. Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1775. JAMES BONNER.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, on the 8th inſtant, (April) two Iriſh indented ſervants, each of whom has about three years to ſerve, viz. FRANCIS MANES, about thirty years of age, a very ſtout well ſet fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, ſhort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broadcloth coat, black velvet jacket and breeches, a pair of black everlaſting breeches with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new ſerge ſleeves, ſhirts, ſhoes and ſtockings: He is a collier, ditcher and brickmaker. JOHN DELANY, about twenty ſix years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair ſkin and ruddy complexion, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made ſailor faſhion, a purple under jacket, a white ſhirt, and one or two check ſhirts much worn, a new felt hat, a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerſey breeches, a pair of blue ſerge ditto, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall rib'd hoſe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and ſquare ſteel buckles; he writes a good hand: They have both been in different parts of Penſylvania. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken out of the province, if in the province SIX POUNDS, or half the above reward for either, paid by

RICHARD GRAVES.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

Hath for SALE, a large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported by himſelf, in the Jamaica and other the laſt fall veſſels from Europe, which he will diſpoſe of, *wholeſale and retail*, on the moſt *reaſonable terms*, at his Store the north eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia;

Among which GOODS *are the following uſeful and neceſſary* ARTICLES, *viz.*

DOUBLE ſold Ruſſia ſheetings,
Ravens duck,
Ticklenburgs and Oznabrugs,
Dowlaſſes,
White and brown Iriſh ſheetings,
3-4, 7-8 and yard wide low priced Iriſh linens,
10 nail, 3-4 and 7-8 linen checks,
3-4, 7-8, yard, and yard 3-8 cotton checks,
3-4 bed ticking, bed bunts and Flanders ticks,
French cotton ſtripes for mens trowſers,
Cotton hollands and linen ſtripes,
Turkey ſtripes for ſaddle cloths, &c.
Brown Sileſias,
6, 7, 8 and 10-4 diaper & damaſk table cloths,
3-4 napkening diaper,
Huckaback and Ruſſia towelling,
A great variety of cotton and callico furniture patterns,
A neat aſſortment of callicoes, cottons and chintzes,
A variety of India callicoes,
Marſeilles quilting,
10, 11 and 12-4 cotton counterpains,
Flower'd yd. wide drawboys,
Plain & corded dimities,
Dutch cord,
Plain and figured velvets and velverets,
Coloured and white corduroys and cordurets.
A variety of faſtians, jeans and jeanets,
Coloured and black ſattinets, denims and laſtings,
A beautiful aſſortment of half-ell figured jeanets,
A few jeanet ſhapes for waiſtcoats,
Beſt India nankeens,
Silk Damaſcus,
Lorettoes and ſattinets,
Paduaſoys and ducapes,
Striped and plain luteſtrings,
Plain and changeable mantuas,
Hair grazets,
Black, white, blue and cloth coloured ſattins and half ſattins,
Black, white, crimſon, green, blue and cloth coloured ſattins and peelongs, figured and plain,
Sarſanets and Perſians,
A large aſſortment of ribbonds,
Silk ferretings,
Dutch, blond, bone, trolly and Flanders lace,
Silk breeches pieces, ſorted colours,
Silk, thread, cotton and worſted hoſe,
Mens and womens ſilk gloves and mitts,
Superfine, ſecond and low priced broadcloths with ſuitable trimings,
Moreens and grograms,
Camblets & camblettees,
Maſquerades, brilliants and dorſetees,
Crapes, bombazeens and poplins,
Double and ſingle worſted damaſks,
Ruſſels and calimancoes,
Durants and tammies,
Rattinets and ſhalloons,
Hair & worſted pluſhes, with a few pair of very fine 10 and 11-4 roſe blankets.

ALSO,

T. Crowley's No. 3 ſteel,
Sheathing & other nails,
London made glue,
Knives and forks,
Piſtol cap'd and cutteaus,
Barlow and other penknives,
Plated, ſteel, yellow and white metal ſhoe buckles,
Plated, lacquered, Duncombe and other metal buttons,
An aſſortment of PINS,
Playing cards,
Writing paper,
Dutch quills,
Red & black patent cake ink, of Holman's ink powder,
Sealing wax, &c. &c. &c.
Together with an aſſortment of ſilver & pinchbeck WATCHES.

LINEN PRINTING,

In all its Branches, performed by the Subſcribers, at their Manufactory, near the Three-Mile Stone, on Germantown Road.

MUSLINS, callicoes, nankeens and linens of all kinds, printed for gowns, furniture, handkerchiefs, and ſhapes for mens waiſtcoats, of the moſt durable colours; Iriſh and other linens dyed of the moſt beautiful and durable nankeen colours, at reaſonable rates; callicoes dyed roſe and pink colour for ſkirts to wear under muſlin gowns; velvets of all kinds printed. Ladies may have linen gowns dyed nankeen colours without injuring the colours already on them, at a very ſmall expence; mens waiſtcoats the ſame.

The ſubſcribers hope for encouragement, as what they do will be in all reſpects equal to what comes from Europe, and conſiderably cheaper. One of the ſubſcribers will attend every Wedneſday at Benjamin Davids's, at the George in Second-ſtreet, where, on a meſſage being left, he will directly attend any perſon at their own houſe.

JOHN WALTERS,
THOMAS BEDWELL.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber bought a piece of land, with the improvements thereon, in Turkeyford townſhip, Bedford county, of a certain JOHN WENEEL, living in ſaid townſhip and county, for which I gave him a bond for fifteen pounds and a note for nine pounds five ſhillings; and having ſince heard that another man hath a warrant upon ſaid land: This is therefore to deſire that no perſon may take any aſſignment on ſaid bond and note, as I am determined not to pay them until the ſaid WENEEL delivers me the land which he ſold.

HERMAN BLAESER.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 17th of April inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, all thoſe two brick and frame meſſuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 82 feet 6 inches, with the appurtenances, among which are a ſkinpreſs; bounded by ground of Meſſieurs Chevaliers, and others; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, in the Town of Carliſle, on the 20th day of April inſt.

A PATENTED Tract of very valuable land, well timbered, ſituate in Hopewell Townſhip, in Cumberland County, containing 322 acres, with the uſual allowance of ſix per cent for roads, bounded by George Croghan, Edward Shippen, Eſq; and others, within a few miles of Shippenſburgh, commonly known by the name of Stuart's land, being part of the eſtate of SAMUEL NEAVE, deceaſed. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, another third on the firſt day of May 1776, and one other third on the 1ſt day of May 1777, with intereſt from the ſale.

REESE MEREDITH,
HUGH ROBERTS,
LUKE MORRIS,
JACOB HARMAN, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's, of Ninian, on the 20th day of Auguſt next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill ſeats: The purchaſer or purchaſers to have immediate poſſeſſion, on giving bond with approved ſecurity payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually diſcharged at or upon the aforeſaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots ſuitable to the purchaſers. Any perſon inclinable to view the land before the day of ſale, may apply to NINIAN BEALL, of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

April 10, 1775.

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors of HENRY VOORHEES, priſoner, confined for debt in the gaol of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Honourable Juſtices of the Supreme Court held at Burlington, in and for the province of New-Jerſey, at the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday the tenth day of May next, to ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtor ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an act of the legiſlature, entitled, An Act for the relief, &c. of inſolvent debtors.

DAVID REID,

GARDENER and SEEDMAN, from London, living in Spring-Garden,

WILL ſupply any Gentleman or other perſon with any quantity of Garden Seed, which he will warrant to be of good quality: They may be had at his ſtall at the Court-houſe every day of the week (Sunday excepted) or at the Widow Lawrence's in Second-ſtreet, near the Market, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

THE time of a ſtout, able, young man, having about two years to ſerve, fit for any hard labour; alſo a houſe in Fifth-ſtreet, the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, 20 feet front, and 109 feet deep. It now lets at £.20 per year, ſubject to a ground-rent of £.7 per year. Apply to

WILLIAM WESTON.

WAS hired from the ſubſcriber, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, trots all, has white feet behind, which had no ſhoes on them, a white noſe and a large knot in his tail; almoſt a new ſaddle with blue ſaddle cloths and red binding. The perſon who hired the above horſe, is a young man, about five feet, eight or nine inches high, had on a white cloth ſhort coat, pinchbeck buckles in his ſhoes, a pair of plated ſpurs and a new cowſkin, ſaid he was under clerk to Mr. Chew, and that he was going to Cheſter about his buſineſs; laſt Wedneſday morning he was ſeen at Samuel Rayn's, Tavern-keeper on the Paſſyunk road, with a brace of piſtols by his ſide. FIVE POUNDS for the man, and TWENTY SHILLINGS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges paid, by me

WILLIAM WESTON.

THE Subſcriber, who has carried on the Soap-boiling and Tallow-chandling buſineſs for ſome years paſt for Mr. George Kennedy, takes this method to inform the Public in general and his friends in particular, that he has opened ſaid buſineſs in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the City Tavern, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where he intends carrying it on in the moſt extenſive manner; and as ſaid Kennedy has declined, hopes for the encouragement of his friends, as he will make it his particular ſtudy to ſerve his cuſtomers with the greateſt care and punctuality, and their favours ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM GILMORE.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of veſſels and country ſtore-keepers ſhall be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC SALE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 20th inſt. at the 6th hour in the evening,

A TRACT of patented Land, containing 623 acres, ſituate on Wyaluſing Creek, in Northumberland county, being the late ſettlement of the Indians connected with the Moravian Brethren, about one half of which is cleared, near 100 acres thereof good mowable meadow, and near one half the tract capable of being made into excellent meadow or paſture land; the upland is rich, and would yield hemp, wheat, &c. very eaſily tilled. There is a good navigation down the Suſquehanna to Sunbury, Harris's Ferry, and Middletown; ſeveral good buildings of logs, dovetailed and covered with ſhingles, and various other advantages; perhaps few tracts of land in the province better or more advantageouſly ſituated. One half the purchaſe money being paid, the remainder will be taken in proportionable payments, giving ſecurity and paying intereſt.

A draught of this land may be ſeen at the Coffee Houſe, and at *Jeſſe Lukens*'s; *Samuel Wallis*, *Robert Lettis Hooper*, Junior, *Timothy Matlock*, and ſundry other perſons in Philadelphia, having ſeen the land, can, by applying to them, give further information to thoſe who may incline to purchaſe.—Enquire alſo of *Job Chilloway*, at *John Lukens*'s, in Strawberry-alley, or *Reuben Haines*, in Market-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY ſervant Woman, who has near two years and an half to ſerve; ſhe can ſpin and knit, and is fit for country buſineſs. Enquire of the Printer.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE SNOW DICKENSON,
JAMES JOHNSTON, MASTER;

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having her cargo ready to take on board. For paſſage apply to BAYARD, JACKSON and Co. or ſaid maſter on board the ſnow, at Stamper's wharf.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA.)

THE BRIGANTINE SEA NYMPH,
JOSEPH BLEWER, MASTER;

A NEW veſſel, conveniently provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers; will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board at Mr. Joſeph Sims's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf, who has for ſale, Carolina ſoal-leather, new rice, pink-root, an aſſortment of Engliſh cordage, and a quantity of fine Muſcovado ſugars in hogſheads.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE JENNY,
WILLIAM WORKMAN, MASTER;

NOW laying at the Old Ferry-houſe wharf, has genteel accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having the greateſt part of her cargo ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage apply to the ſaid maſter on board, or to MASON and PATTON, who have for ſale, a quantity of NEW RICE, of the beſt quality.

TO BE SOLD,

A COACH and CHARIOT, two of the moſt elegant carriages ever imported into America, and equal to any in London, both crane necked, and calculated for the climate, having the pannels made to let down on all ſides; they have their firſt ſet of wheels on, and are in high preſervation. Enquire of Mr. JOHNSON, Coach-maker, in High-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET for a term of years,

A LOT of GROUND whereon is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, tan-yard, and other conveniences for carrying on the ſaid buſineſs, all in very good repair, and may be entered upon immediately; ſituated in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, near the city. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD BY

JACOB BERKET,

FENCE-MAKER, in Budd-ſtreet, near the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Campington,

A QUANTITY of White-oak and Cheſnut POSTS, well ſeaſoned, and already mortiſed fit for making of fence immediately. Alſo a quantity of the largeſt kind of Colly-flower SEED, found on trial to be extraordinary good.

RUSSIA IRON,

A FEW tons of excellent quality, in broad bars ſuitable for cart tire; alſo a few coils of running and ſtanding RIGGING, and a CABLE of 13 inches, to be ſold by

JOHN PRINGLE,

At Captain LAKE's, near the New-Market, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

By the Captains BARBER *and* ANDREWS, *arrived at Marblehead from Falmouth; the February Packet, and Capt.* LAWRENCE, *arrived at New-York, and Capt.* READ, *arrived here from London, we have the following further advices.*

LONDON.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Friday, Jan.* 20.

THE American papers were laid before the House of Lords by his Majesty's command, on which occasion, Lord CHATHAM is said to have delivered himself to the following effect:

—"I rise with astonishment to see these papers brought to your table in solate a period of this business; papers,—to tell us what?—why, what all the world knew before—that the Americans, sore under injuries, and irritated by wrongs, stript of their inborn rights and dearest privileges, have resisted, and entered into associations for the preservation of *that blessing* to which life and property are but secondary considerations; associations prompted by no other motive than that glorious and exalted one, *the preservation of their common liberties*; and under this idea the people have been induced to appoint men competent to so great an undertaking; men of tried and sound principles, embarked in the same great cause, and, from similar sentiments, taught to pity the miseries of the whole.

"Invested then with this right (the choice of a free people) these Delegates have deliberated with prudence, wisdom, and spirit; and, in consequence of their deliberations, have addressed the justice and honour of this country. This is their fault—this is their crime; petitioning for that, without which a free people cannot possibly exist;—yet, for asking this boon, the unalienable privilege of Englishmen, are they reprobated, and stigmatized with the epithets of *ingrates—traitors—* and *rebels*.

"Had the early situation of the people of Boston been attended to, things would not have come to this—but the *infant* complaints of Boston were *literally* treated like the capricious *squalls of a child*, who, it was said, did not know whether it was aggrieved or not.—But full well I know, at that time, that this *child*, if not redressed, would soon resume the courage and voice of a *man*. Full well I knew, that the sons of ancestors borne under the same free constitution, and once breathing the same liberal air as Englishmen,—ancestors, who even quitted this land of liberty, the moment it became the land of oppression, and, in resistance to bigoted councils, and oppressive measures, tore themselves from their dearest connections; I say, full well I knew, that the offspring of such ancestors would resist upon the same principles, and on the same occasions.

"Much of late has been said about the authority of Parliament—acts of Parliament are held up as sacred edicts that should be implicitly submitted to—for if the supreme power does not lodge somewhere operatively and effectively, there must be an end of all legislation!—But they who argue, or rather dogmatize in this manner, do not see the whole of this question on great, wise and liberal grounds; for in all free states the constitution is fixed, and all legislative power and authority, wherever placed, either in collective bodies, or individually, must derive under that constitution who framed them.—Acts of legislation, therefore, however strong and effective they may be, *when they are framed in the spirit of this constitution*, yet when they resist—they attack their own foundation; for it is the constitution, and it alone, that limits both sovereiguty and allegiance.

"This doctrine is no temporary doctrine, taken up on particular occasions to answer particular purposes—it is involved in no metaphysical doubts and intricacies—but clear, precise, and determined—it is recorded in all our law books——it is written in the great volume of nature——it is the essential, unalterable right of Englishmen——it accords with all the principles of justice and civil policy, which neither *armed force* on the one side, nor *submission* on the other, can, upon any occasion whatever, eradicate.

"The facts being, then, as I have stated them, what has Government done? They have sent an armed force, consisting of above *seventeen thousand men*, to dragoon the Bostonians into what is called their duty, and, so far from once turning their eyes to the policy and destructive consequence of this scheme, are constantly sending out more troops, and we are told, in the language of menace, that, if *seventeen thousand* men wont do, fifty thousand shall. 'Tis true, my Lords, with this force they may ravage the country; waste and destroy as they march; but in the progress of seventeen hundred miles, can they ocupy the places they have passed? Will not a country, which can produce three millions of people, wronged and insulted as they are, start up like Hydras in every corner, and gather fresh strength from fresh opposition? Nay, what dependance can you have upon the soldiery, the unhappy engines of your wrath? They are Englishmen, and must feel for Englishmen; and their carrying muskets and bayonets about them, surely, does not exclude them from the pale of civil community. Do you think that these men, then, can turn their arms against their brethren?——Surely no——a *victory* must be to them a *defeat——carnage——a sacrifice*.

"But it is not merely three millions of people, the produce of America, we have to combat with, in this unnatural struggle; many more are on their side, dispersed over the face of this wide empire. Every wing in this country is for them—Ireland is with them; nay, even those Englishmen, who may now be temporally inactive, when they once come to be roused to a sense of recollection,—when they come to weigh the great line of right, for which, their brethren in America ar contending, the sense of their own danger will instruct them to range themselves on their side.

"Who then, in the name of Heaven, could advise this measure? Or who can continue to give this strange and unconstitutional advice? I do not mean to level at one man, or any particular set of men—but thus much I will declare, that if his Majesty continues to hear such counsellors—he will not only be badly advised—but UNDONE.—He may wear his crown, indeed, it is true, but it will not be worth his wearing: robbed of so principal a jewel as America, it will lose its lustre, and no longer beam that effulgence, which should irradiate the brow of Majesty.

"In this alarming crisis, this distracted state of affairs, I come with this paper in my hand to offer you the best of my experience and advice, which is, "That an humble petition be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to advise and beseech his Majesty, that, in order to open the way towards a happy settlement of the dangerous troubles in America, it may graciously please his Majesty, that immediate orders may be dispatched to general Gage *for removing his Majesty's forces from the town of Boston*, as soon as the rigour of the season, and other circumstances indispensable to the safety and accommodation of the said troops, may render the same practicable."—And this, my Lords, upon the most mature and deliberate grounds, is the best advice I can give you at this juncture.—Such a conduct will convince America that you mean to try her cause in the spirit of *freedom* and *enquiry*, and not in *letters of blood*; it will be a pledge to her, that you mean nothing more than friendship and equity, and she, I trust, will meet you half way.

"I have crawled, my Lords, to this House to-day to tell you so—I think it my duty to give the whole of my experience and council to my country at all times, but more particularly when she is in so much need of it; and having thus entered upon the threshold of this business, I will knock at your gates for justice, and never stop, except infirmities should nail me to my bed, until I have, at least, tried every means in my power to heal those unhappy divisions.

"There is no time to be lost—every hour is big with danger—perhaps whilst I am now speaking, the decisive blow is struck, which may involve millions in the consequence; and, believe me, the very first drop of blood that is spilled will not be a wound easily skinned over—it will be *irritabile vulnus*; a wound of that rancorous and festering kind, that, in all probability, will mortify the whole body."

HOUSE OF LORDS, *February* 1.

A most interesting debate on American Affairs was this day agitated in the House of Peers; it originated from a motion made by Lord Chatham, who brought in a Bill, which in the noble Lord's opinion, would have an happy tendency in reconciling the present differences between Great-Britain and America.

The two leading propositions in this Bill were, the one of a "declaratory," the other of a "conciliating" nature. As a fundamental basis of negociation, "the Sovereignty of Great-Britain over the American Colonies was primarily insisted on." That being admitted, the propositions of a conciliating kind were, "that such an American Congress should be established, as by the consent of Great-Britain might constitute it, in every sense of the word, a legal meeting. That the Delegates chosen to represent the several provinces in this Congress should be invested with full and efficient powers to treat with Great-Britain in behalf of America. That the conciliating propositions offered on the part of Great-Britain, through these Delegates, to America, should be a total exemption from Parliamentary taxation, on condition that the Colonies contributed a certain annual subsidy by way of free gift which was to be set apart as an accumulating fund, and appropriated solely to the purposes for paying off the national debt."

Such were some of the great out lines of Lord Chatham's proposed bill, which he supported with that manly force of reasoning, and energy of sentiment and sublimity of expression, for which nature, conspiring with genius, so supereminently qualified him. At the same time, however, that he was virtuously on the side of liberty, he was warmly in favour of political order and constitutional government. Hence, thongh he supported the Americans, where their claims were well founded, he arraigned their pretensions where they appeared too assuming on the rights of legislation. The complaints urged by the Americans "against the King's troops being stationed in the Colonies," Lord Chatham by no means thought justifiable; for he contended, "that the King certainly had a right to dispose of the troops in his service, though the employing them to enforce unconstitutional laws, was converting soldiers of honour into the mercenaries of despotism.

With respect to the Americans, Lord Chatham contended, "that they were the best subjects in the King's dominions; that by repeated ill usage they had been exasperated even to madness; their petitions were rejected; their agents refused a hearing; their merchants had been treated with a contemptuous insolence, unknown in polished governments, and thus driven to desparation, worked up by an enthusiastic zeal for religion on the one hand, and liberty on the other, it was not surprising they had been provoked to commit actions, and pass resolves, which, if not strictly justifiable in the abstract, were yet, with relation to circumstances, entitled to every degree of favourable mitigation."

His Lordship concluded by observing, "that he would by no means undertake to say, the Americans were not now in, what administration might call rebellion; but, even admitting them to be in this state, it proceeded not from political turpitude, but a heroism of soul, a love of liberty, for which our forefathers were famed; and it was this principle which rendered the Colonists obnoxious to a ministry, whose souls were of too dastardly a cast to feel the force of political virtue."

Lord Sandwich spoke against the Americans, and urged as a reason why the least relaxation on the part of Great-Britain should be forbore, the subsequent information he had received from respectable authority, His Lordship, by letters, had been assured "that at Port L'Orient three ships, laden with arms and warlike stores, were ready to sail for America; that at Amsterdam there were other vessels filled with supplies of a similar nature." For these and other reasons, Lord Sandwich concluded with "moving for rejecting the bill brought in by Lord Chatham."

Lord Lyttleton was for the admission of the bill, "as a plan that would conciliate, without impairing the sovereignty of Great-Britain, was on all hands allowed necessary, and no such plan had been proposed by any of the personages connected with administration."

The Duke of Grafton complained much of not being apprized of the motion made by Lord Chatham, declaring that he was hurried into the House against his will. He condemned the Americans in very severe terms, and concluded with giving his most hearty affirmative to the motion for rejecting the bill.

Lord Camden spoke highly in favour of the Americans, and was much for the bill being admitted.

Lord Hillsborough expressed himself severely against the bill. He contended, with great warmth, for the supremacy of this country over America; said he was averse to yielding up a single point, for though there might be three millions of souls in America, they were not all of one opinion; that he was confident, could the British standard be once fixed in America, and if those well affected to government could be assured of protection, matters would then wear a very different aspect.

Lord Chatham, in reply to his Lordship, spoke warmly in favour of the Americans.

Lord Gower said, the House was frequently disturbed with two or three persons, who advanced their opinions in contradiction to the sense of the major part of that assembly; that in his opinion the act was of a dangerous nature, therefore he should be heartily for rejectiug it.

The Duke of Richmond contended for the Americans with the public spirit of a Roman patriot, the dignity of a patrician, the virtue of a man, touched with an intimate sensibility for his country's weal.

The Lord Chancellor spoke about twenty minutes against the bill, and was for his country's exerting in a vigorous manner, her power and authority at this important crisis.

The Duke of Manchester contended "that the bill ought to be received, as it might probably contain some very material and important advice; he cautioned the House to proceed with deliberation, as America had now three millions of people, and most of them were trained to arms, and he was certain they could now produce a larger army than Great-Britain."

Lord Dartmouth said, he by no means would ever admit a bill, because it might contain some good advice; that what he could learn of the bill, rendered it in his opinion imperfect, as it did not mention the qualifiations necessary to form a Delegate, he should therefore be for totally rejecting the bill.

Earl Temple, in a speech pregnant with good sense, freely admitted "the supremacy of the King in Parliament, and the consequent right to levy taxes on British subjects, in whatever part of the British empire they resided." He contended, "that all the unhappy dissentions, in which this country had for a series of years been involved with the Colonies, originated from the fatal Stamp Act, which however legally right, was unpolitically wrong. He declared the sense he had of the Acts, passed in the last Parliament; that at the time of their passing he had argued they would turn out bills of exasperation or bills of intimidation; unfortunately for this country they had proved of the former kind."

His Lordship speaking of England said, "that with relation to America, it was a country which had been more sinned against than sinning." Before the last American Acts were passed, the Colonies, in his Lordship's opinion, had been solely to blame; but since those acts took place, England merited the severity of censure.

The House divided about half past nine o'clock, and about ten the division was declared to be against the bill 61, proxies 7, in all 68; for the bill 32; majority against the bill 36.

The Noble Lords, who voted for Lord Chatham's plan of reconciliation, were the following. *The Dukes of* Cumberland, Richmond, Devonshire, Portland, Manchester, Northumberland. *Marquis of* Rockingham. *Earls of* Stamford, Abington, Scarborough, Cholmondeley, Strafford, Tankerville, Stanhope, Effingham, Fitzwilliams. Temple, Radnor, Spencer, Chatham. *Lords* Abergaveny, Ferrers, Craven, Romney. King, Fortescue, Ponsonby, Lyttleton, Wycombe, Sundes, Milton, Camden.

PROTEST.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Martis, 7° Feb. 1775.

THE Lord President reported, that the managers for the Lords had met the managers for the Commons at a conference, which on the part of the Commons was managed by Lord North, who acquainted the managers for the Lords, that they had taken into consideration the state of his Majesty's colonies in North-America, and had agreed upon an address to be presented to his Majesty, to which they desired the concurrence of this House.

Then his Lordship read the address delivered at the conference---and the same being again read by the Clerk,

The Earl of Dartmouth and the Marquis of Rockingham both rising to speak, a debate arose who should speak first.

The question was put, Whether the Earl of Dartmouth should now be heard?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Moved to agree with the Commons in the said address, by filling up the blank with *{Lords Spiritual and Temporal and}*

Which being objected to,

And a question stated thereupon?

After a long debate, the previous question was put, Whether the main question shall be now put?

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It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient,

1st. The previous question was moved, not to prevent the proceeding in the address, communicated at the conference with the Commons, but in order to present the petitions of the North-American merchants and of the West-India merchants and planters, which prtitions the House might reject if frivolous, or postpone if not urgent, as it might seem fit to their wisdom; but to hurry on the business to which these petitions so materially and directly related, the express prayer of which was, that they might be heard before "any resolution may be taken by this Right Honourable House respecting America," to refuse so much as to suffer them to be presented, is a proceeding of the most unwarrantable nature, and directly subversive of the most sacred rights of the subject. It is the more particularly exceptionable, as a Lord in his place, at the express desire of the West-India merchants, informed the House, that if necessitated so to do, they were ready without counsel or farther preparation, instantly to offer evidence to prove, that several islands of the West-Indies could not be able to subsist after the operation of the proposed address in America. Justice in regard to individuals, policy with regard to the public, and decorum with regard to ourselves, required that we should admit this petition to be presented. By refusing it justice is denied.

2dly. BECAUSE the papers laid upon our table by Ministers, are so manifestly defective, and so avowedly curtailed, that we can derive from them nothing like information of the true state of the object on which we are going to act, or of the consequences of the resolutions which we may take. We ought (as we conceive) with gladness, to have accepted that information from the merchants, which, if it had not been voluntarily offered, it was our duty to seek: There is no information conserning the state of our Colonies (taken in any point of view) which the merchants are not far more competent to give, than Governors or Officers, who often know far less of the temper and disposition, or may be more disposed to misrepresent it than the merchants. Of this we have a full and melancholy experience in the mistaken ideas on which the fatal acts of the last Parliament were formed.

3dly. BECAUSE we are of opinion, That in entering into a war, in which mischief and inconvenience are great and certain (but the utmost extent of which it is impossible to foresee) true policy requires that those who are most likely to be immediately affected should be thoroughly satisfied of the deliberation with which it was taken: and we apprehend that the planters, merchants, and manufacturers, will not bear their losses and burthens, brought on them by the proposed civil war, the better for our refusing so much as to hear them previous to our engaging in that war; nor will our precipitation in resolving, add much to the success in executing any plan that may be pursued.

We protest therefore against the refusal to suffer such petitions to be presented, and we thus clear ourselves to our country of the disgrace and mischief which must attend this unconstitutional, indecent and improvident proceeding.

RICHMOND,	PORTLAND,
PONSONBY,	CAMDEN,
ARCHER,	FITZWILLIAM,
ROCKINGHAM,	SCARBOROUGH,
WYCOMBE,	ABERGAVENNY,
EFFINGHAM,	ABINGDON,
TORRINGTON,	CRAVEN,
STANHOPE,	COURTENAY,
CHOLMONDELEY,	TANKERVILLE.

Then the main question was put, whether to agree with the Commons in the said address, by inserting the words (*Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and*)

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

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Dissentient,

1st. BECAUSE the violent matter of this dangerous address was highly aggravated by the violent manner in which it was precipitately hurried through the House. Lords were not allowed the interposition of a moment's time for deliberation, before they were driven headlong into a declaration of civil war. A conference was held with the Commons, an address of this importance presented, all extraneous information, although offered, positively refused; all petitions arbitrarily rejected, and the whole of this most awful business received, debated, and concluded, in a single day.

2dly. BECAUSE no legal grounds were laid in argument, or in fact, to shew that a rebellion, properly so called, did exist in Massachusetts Bay, when the papers of the latest date, and from whence alone we derive our information, were written. The overt acts to which the species of treason affirmed in the address ought to be applied, were not established, nor any offenders marked out; but a general mass of the acts of turbulence, said to be done at various times and places, and of various natures, were all thrown together, to make out one general constructive treason: Neither was there any sort of proof of the continuance of any unlawful force, from whence we could infer that a rebellion does now exist. And we are the more cautious of pronouncing any part of his Majesty's dominions to be in actual rebellion, because the cases of constructive treason under that branch of the 25th of Edward the Third, which describes the crime of rebellion, have been already so far extended by the Judges, and the distinctions thereupon so nice and subtle, that no prudent man ought to declare any single person in that situation, without the clearest evidence of uncontrovertible overt-acts to warrant such a declaration: Much less ought so high an authority as both Houses of Parliament to denounce so severe a judgment against a considerable part of his Majesty's subjects, by which his forces may think themselves justified in commencing a war, without any further order or commission.

3dly. BECAUSE we think that several acts of the late Parliament, and several late proceedings of administration with regard to the Colonies,

are real grievances, and juſt cauſes of complaint, and we cannot in honour or in conſcience, conſent to an addreſs which commends the temper by which proceedings, ſo very intemperate, have been carried on; nor can we perſuade ourſelves to authorize violent courſes againſt perſons in the Colonies who have reſiſted authority, without at the ſame time redreſſing the grievances which have given but too much provocation for their behaviour.

4thly. BECAUSE we think the looſe and general aſſurances, given by the addreſs, of future redreſs of grievances, in caſe of ſubmiſſion, is far from ſatisfactory, or at all likely to produce their end; whilſt the Acts complained of continue unrepealed, or unamended; and their authors remain in authority here, becauſe theſe adviſers of all the meaſures which have brought on the calamities of this empire, will not be truſted whilſt they defend as juſt, neceſſary, and even indulgent, all the acts complained of as grievances, by the Americans; and muſt therefore, on their own principles, be bound in future to govern the Colonies in the manner, which has already produced ſuch fatal effects: And we fear that the refuſal of this Houſe, ſo much as to receive previous to determination (which is the moſt offenſive mode of rejection) petitions from the unoffending natives of Great-Britain, and the Weſt-India Iſlands, affords but a very diſcouraging proſpect of our obtaining hereafter any petitions at all, from thoſe whom we have declared actors in rebellion, or abettors of that crime.

Laſtly, BECAUSE the means of enforcing the authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature, is confined to perſons of whoſe capacity, for that purpoſe, from abundant experience, we have reaſon to doubt, and who have hitherto uſed no effectual means of conciliating or of reducing thoſe who oppoſe that authority: This appears in the conſtant failure of all their projects, the inſufficiency of all their information, and the diſappointment of all the hopes, which they have for ſeveral years held out to the public. Parliament has never refuſed any of their propoſals, and yet our affairs have proceeded daily from bad to worſe, until we have been brought, ſtep by ſtep, to that ſtate of confuſion, and even civil violence, which was the natural reſult of theſe deſperate meaſures.

We therefore proteſt againſt an addreſs amounting to a declaration of war, which is founded on no proper parliamentary information; which was introduced by refuſing to ſuffer the preſentation of petitions againſt it (although it be the undoubted right of the ſubject to preſent the ſame); which followed the rejection of every mode of conciliation; which holds out no ſubſtantial offer of redreſs of grievances; and which promiſes ſupport to thoſe miniſters who have inflamed America, and groſly miſconducted the affairs of Great-Britain.

RICHMOND, CRAVEN, ARCHER, ABERGAVENNY, ROCKINGHAM, WYCOMBE, COURTENAY, TORRINGTON, PONSONBY, CHOLOMONDELEY, ABINGDON, PORTLAND, CAMDEN, EFFINGHAM, STANHOPE, SCARBROUGH, FITZWILLIAM, TANKERVILLE.

A LIST *of the* MINORITY *in the* HOUSE OF LORDS AGAINST *the* ADDRESS *to the* KING *to commence a* CIVIL WAR *in* AMERICA.

CUMBERLAND, RICHMOND, DEVONSHIRE, PORTLAND, MANCHESTER, ROCKINGHAM, ABINGDON, BESBOROUGH, CHOLOMONDELEY, COVENTRY, EFFINGHAM, FITZWILLIAM, SCARBROUGH, SHELBURNE, SPENCER, STAMFORD, STRAFFORD, TANKERVILLE, COURTENAY, TORRINGTON, ABERGAVENNY, ARCHER, BEAULIEU, CAMDEN, CRAVEN, FORTESCUE, KING, SONDES, EXETER.

Feb. 22. At a Court of Common Council held yeſterday at Guildhall, (after the matters to be objected to in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay Bill were referred to a Committee, who are to make their report to-morrow at another Court of Common Council to be then holden) the following reſolutions were come to.

Reſolved, that the meaſures of Adminiſtration, reſpecting our fellow ſubjects in America, adopted by the late Parliament, appear to this Court in the higheſt degree dangerous and alarming, and demand our moſt ſerious attention.

Reſolved, That as the opinion of this Court hath already been very fully and particularly declared againſt an act of the late Parliament, intituled, an act for the making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North-America; we think it equally our duty to bear teſtimony alſo againſt four other acts of the ſaid Parliament, which we eſteem highly injurious to our fellow-ſubjects in America, viz. An Act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; alſo an act for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and alſo an act to diſcontinue, the landing and diſcharging &c. of goods, wares, and merchandizes at the town and in the harbour of Boſton; and alſo an act intituled, an act for providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America; they appearing to this Court to be not only contrary to many of the fundamental principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, and moſt eſſential right of the ſubject, but alſo apparently inconſiſtent with natural juſtice and equity; and we are therefore of opinion, that our fellow ſubjects the Americans are juſtified in every conſtitutional oppoſition to the ſaid acts.

The friends of government among the merchants conſider Lord North's conciliatory plan in a very diſagreeable light, not on account of any advantage it really gives up in favour of the Americans, becauſe there is no conceſſion made without the Americans acknowledging the power of the Mother Country, and ſubmitting the money they raiſe to her diſpoſal, but on the account of the effect that ſuch a diſpoſition at home will have in America. Thus whatever is done from principles of prudence and moderation will be conſtrued to ariſe from cowardice and timidity, and the real friends of government in America will have to lament the inſtability and fluctuating ſtate of our proceedings at home, as they had before when the ſtamp-act was repealed.

NEW-YORK, *April* 13.

The following is the Subſtance of Lord CHATHAM'S *propoſed Bill to be brought into Parliament, entitled*, "A Proviſional Act, for ſettling the troubles in America, and aſſerting the *ſupreme* legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of Great-Britain over the Colonies."

THE ſupremacy and authority of Great-Britain are aſſerted in the very words of the Declaratory Act, only that the words *in all caſes whatſoever*, are omitted, and in their ſtead the following inſerted: *In all matters touching the general weal of the whole Dominion of the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain, and beyond the Competency of the local Repreſentative of a diſtrict Colony*," eſpecially for the regulation of navigation and trade, and keeping a ſtanding army, or ſuch regular forces in any of the Colonies in time of peace, &c. as his Majeſty may think proper, without conſent of any Aſſemblies of the ſaid Colonies;—Nevertheleſs, that the Colonies ſhall not be liable to any tallage, tax, or other charge for his Majeſty's revenue, without the conſent and act of their reſpective Aſſemblies.

That it ſhall be lawful for the Delegates from the reſpective Provinces to meet in General Congreſs at Philadelphia on the 10th of May next, in order to take into conſideration, and make due recognition of the ſupreme legiſlative authority, and ſuperintending power of Parliament over the ſaid Colonies, as aforeſaid—That the Congreſs be required, (over and above the uſual charge for ſupport of civil government in the reſpective Colonies) to make a free grant to the King, of a certain perpetual Revenue, ſubject to the diſpoſition of Parliament, towards the diſcharge of the national debt. No doubt being had but the juſt free aid will be in ſuch honourable proportion, as may ſeem meet and becoming from great and flouriſhing Colonies, toward a parent ſtate, labouring under the heavieſt burdens.

That after the Delegates to the intended Congreſs are ſufficiently authorized by their Conſtituents, to ſettle and levy the reſpective quotas of each Colony, for raiſing the propoſed Revenue that in order to authorize and make their Proceedings legal, it ſhall be an indiſpenſible condition, that they duly recognize the ſupreme legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of the Parliament of Great-Britain over the Colonies as aforeſaid:—That this free grant of the Colonies to the Crown, is not to be underſtood as a condition of Redreſs, but as a juſt Teſtimony of Affection.—[*for* MATERNAL TENDERNESS!]--That from the time of paſſing this Provincial Act of Parliament, the powers of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Courts in America, ſhall be reſtrained within their ancient limits; the trial by jury in civil caſes reſtored,—that in capital caſes, no American ſubject ſhall be indicted or tried, except in the place where the fact was committed, and by a Jury of his peers of the vicinage;—that the three Boſton and the Quebec Bills, the Act relating to the Quartering of Soldiers, and ſuch parts of ſeveral athor acts as were thougat to be grievous, ſhall be, and are hereby *ſuſpended*, and to have no effect or execution from the date of this act; and from and after the due recognition of the ſupreme legiſlative authority and ſuperintending power of the Parliament over the Coloaies, then to be finally repealed and annulled.

That the Judges in Courts of Laws in the Colonies of America, be appointed with ſalaries from the Crown, and to hold their places, as in England, *during good behaviour*.

That the American Colonies are juſtly entitled to the privileges, franchiſes and immunities granted by their ſeveral *Charters* and *Conſtitutions*, and that THESE ought not to to be invaded or reſumed unleſs for miſuſer or ſome other legal ground of forfeiture.

"So ſhall true reconcilement avert impending calamities, and this moſt ſolemn national accord between Great-Britain and her Colonies ſtand an everlaſting monument of *clemency* and magnanimity in the *benignant father* of his people, of *wiſdom* and *moderation* in *this great nation*, famed for humanity as for valour, and of fidelity and grateful affection, from brave and loyal Colonies to their parent kingdom, which will ever protect and cheriſh them.

We hear from Flushing, Long-Iſland, that on the 4th inſt. at an annual town meeting, was choſen, with only one diſſenting voice, a deputy, to meet the deputies from the other towns and counties, to form a Provincial Congreſs, on the 20th inſt.

We have reaſon to believe that moſt of the townſhips, precincts and counties in this province, have already elected their reſpective deputies to meet here on the 20th inſtant in Provincial Congreſs. We have already received accounts of the elections in many places (which want of room prevents our mentioning particularly) among theſe are the whole counties of Suffolk, Orange, Ulſter and Weſt Cheſter. In the laſt of theſe counties, it was confidently aſſerted no deputies would be ſent—but we hear, there was a majority for the meaſure of near five to one.

Yeſterday afternoon the King Fiſher ſloop of war, weighed anchor and proceeded to the North River, in order to protect two tranſports, which lately arrived here from Boſton, to take in neceſſaries for carrying on the ſiege of that place.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived John Sullivan and John Langdon, Eſqrs; Delegates for the province of New-Hampſhire, on their way to the Grand Continental Congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia, the 10th of next month.

The following letter came by the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, juſt arrived from London.

London, January 30, 1775.

"From unqueſtionable authority I learn, that about a fortnight ago, diſpatches were ſent from hence by a ſloop of war to General Gage, containing, among other things, a royal proclamation, declaring the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and ſome others in the different colonies, actual rebels; with a blank commiſſion to try and execute ſuch of them as he can get hold of;—with this is ſent a liſt of names to be inſerted in the commiſſion as he may judge expedient. I do not know them all, but Meſſrs. Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Payne, and John Hancock of Maſſachuſetts Bay;—John Dickinſon, of Philadelphia; Peyton Randolph, of Virginia; and Henry Middleton of South Carolina, are particularly named, with many others.—This black liſt, the Gen. will, no doubt, keep to himſelf,—and unfold it gradually, as he finds it convenient. Four regiments from Ireland, one of them light dragoons, are under ſailing orders for Boſton, with ſeveral capital ſhips of war, from hence, and ſix cutters, to obſtruct the American trade, and prevent all European goods from going there; particularly arms and ammunition, which makes it expedient, without a moment's delay, to be provided with ſuch things as you may want.—Laſt Friday night, the 27th inſtant, in a Privy Council, the American meaſures were all ſettled by the miniſtry, part of them is, to paſs an act of Parliament, inflicting pains and penalties on particular perſons and provinces in America, to countenance the infamous proclamation and commiſſion already ſent to General Gage;—alſo it is determined to take away the charters of Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut. I have not been able to learn the whole; though in general I am informed, it is denouncing utter deſtruction to American liberty. Depend upon all this to be fact."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 17.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall.

The Governor of North-Carolina has forbid, by Proclamation, any Delegates from that province attending the General Congreſs.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Whitehaven to his friend in Virginia, dated Jan. 11, 1775.

"There is a veſſel called the Patty, Captain Shepherd, put in here, bound from Liverpool to New-York, loaded with coals, 199 crates, 4 puncheons of goods and 4 bales ſail cloth, but nobody knows what, the Captain ſays crockery and hardware, and I underſtand there are two or three more of the ſame ſort—Pray what will the people of the two Carolinas, Virginia, and Maryland ſay to thoſe faithful brethren to the Northward; pray put this into all the papers that peoples eyes may be opened. She arrived in Whitehaven Sunday the 8th inſt. January, 1775, after parting an anchor and cable in Ramſay Bay, where the choſe at this diſmal ſeaſon to ride, rather than come in here, leaſt a diſcovery ſhould be made.—This veſſel is ſaid to belong to New-York, is a ſmall ſnow, with a woman figure head."

The brig Lovely Laſs, Captain Caſtle, from Jamaica, parted with the ſhip Cæſar, Captain Miller, from Jamaica to London the 2d of April, in latitude 30, all well.

On Thurſday evening the 6th inſtant was married at New-York, by the Rev. Dr. AUCHMUTY, JOHN ALLEN, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of the Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN, Eſq. of this City, to MISS JOHNSTON, daughter of DAVID JOHNSTON, Eſq. of the City of New-York; a young Lady of great Merit and Beauty.

Laſt Thurſday was married, DR. THOMAS PARKE to the amiable and accompliſhed MISS RACHAEL PEMBERTON, daughter of JAMES PEMBERTON, Eſq. of this City.

At Burlington: MR. RICHARD S. SMITH, JUN. to the amiable MISS BURLING.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Dickenſon, J. Johnſon, Cadiz.
——— ———, J. Hunn, Jamaica.
Brig Sea Nymph, J. Blewer, South-Carolina.
Brig Jenny, W. Workman, Ditto.
Sloop Frances, D. Sebaſtone, North-Carolina.
Sloop Mermaid, S. Nowell, Piſcataqua.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Sea Nymph, J. Blewer, South-Carolina.
Brig Jenny, W. Workman, Ditto.
Sloop Thomas, E. Cogſhall, Virginia.
Snow Venus, G. Atkinſon, Falmouth.

CLEARED.

Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinſon, Barbados.
Brig Mary, J. Taylor, Newfoundland.
Ship Joſeph, J. Crew, Ditto.
Sloop New-York Packet, R. Alberſon, N. Carolina.
Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, Ditto.

To the Printer *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The following affidavits were taken ſome time paſt, and might have been ready to inſert in laſt Paper, but by accident were detained; however, by giving them a place in next Packet the Public in general will probably receive a ſatisfaction, as well as

AMICUS JUSTICIÆ.

WE have, no doubt, generally ſeen an attempt made in a late number of the Pennſylvania Packet by Daſhwood Bacon and others (probably confederates) in order to exculpate the perpetrators of the attrocious fact committed upon the body of George Taylor, in his own veſſel, in the King's road, by ſome of the Diana's crew, under the command of Capt. Greaves: That they ſhould attempt to clear themſelves, in the manner they have, is not much to be admired, ſince it commonly happens that the moſt daring murderers plead "Not guilty" but when thoſe who are called men, are grown ſo callous as to be inſenſible of the compunctions of conſcience, and hardened as to deny the voice of truth, even in the face of the Sun, it then becomes neceſſary more methodically to arraign them, and inveſtigate their conduct before the tribnual of the People, that ſo, if poſſible, they may be ſubjected to the puniſhment and contempt which they juſtly deſerve; for which purpoſe the following depoſitions relative to the aforeſaid abuſe, are here preſented to the world, viz.

Wilmington Borough, ſſ. PERSONALLY appeared before me John M'Kinley, Eſq; chief burgeſs of ſaid borough, Nathan Wood, who being ſolemnly affirmed, doth declare and ſay, that he was lately a paſſenger on board George Taylor's ſhallop, at the time when on her paſſage from this borough to Philadelphia, ſhe was brought to by a party belonging to the King's armed ſchooner Diana, Capt. Greaves, Commander, that on coming on board the ſhallop, an officer aſked what was on board, and being anſwered by Taylor, only rum and limes, and the officer demanding proper papers, Taylor immediately produced them, the hatch was then opened and the hogſheads counted and compared, which agreeing with the papers, the officer aſked further, whether Taylor had not ſomething more on board, or in the cabin, and in a very ſcoffing manner enquired whether he had not ſome teas, Taylor replied, he was welcome to go into the cabin and ſee himſelf, aſſuring him at the ſame time, that nothing was on board beſides the rum and limes; then the officer and two ſailors went into the cabin and ſtaid ſome time, on which Taylor went to the cabin door and looked in; the officer aſked what he wanted, Taylor replied, I did not know there was any body in the cabin but you—the officer then got into a violent rage, curſing and ſwearing in the moſt dreadful manner, and coming upon deck uſed many horrid imprecations and threats againſt Taylor, that he would kick him over-board, &c. for ſuſpecting the King's men, and ſtill vaunting that he was a King's officer, at the ſame time ſtriking and wounding Taylor ſo that the deck was prodigiouſly beſmeared with his blood.—And this affirmant farther ſaith, that Taylor gave not the leaſt provocation, but, on the contrary, both in his words and behaviour ſhewed the greateſt reſpect and ſubmiſſion, and never reſiſted or attempted to touch the officer.—The ſhallop coming a breaſt the ſchooner, the officer told Capt. Greaves, who was walking on the quarter-deck of the ſchooner, that "this fellow has rum and limes on board" whereupon the Capt. immediately got into the boat with ſeveral ſailors, came on board the ſhallop and without any examination highly approved of the conduct of the officer in beating Taylor (who at that time was leaning bleeding violently in the cockpit) and ſaid that if he had been on board he would have given him twice as much, and threatened to kick his teeth down his throat, and to take him on board the ſchooner, and there to tie him up and whip him.—The Capt. then ordered four men into the boat to tow the ſhallop along ſide the ſchooner, which had then drifted a ſmall diſtance a-ſtern, but finding they could not tow her againſt the wind and tide, the anchor was ordered out, and the Capt. aſking for the papers, they were handed to him, and he having examined and found them authentick, ordered Taylor to go about his buſineſs after having been detained nearly an hour and an half.—And further this affirmant ſaith not.

NATHAN WOOD.

Affirmed this 1ſt day of April, 1775,
before JOHN M'KINLY.

Likewiſe William Carter, Mary Johnſton, and Daniel Nicholſon, being ſolemnly ſworn on the holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, do ſeverally depoſe and ſay, that they, reſpectively, were on board George Taylor's ſhallop, at the time aforementioned, and were particularly attentive to the tranſactions afore related, and that what Nathan Wood, the above affirmant, hath declared in his examination, is juſt and true, and particularly, that George Taylor gave not the leaſt provocation, but on the contrary, behaved in the moſt reſpectful and ſubmiſſive manner,

WILLIAM CARTER,
MARY JOHNSON,
DANIEL NICKALSON.

Sworn this 1ſt day of April, 1775,
before JOHN M'KINLY.

Now, if conduct of this kind is permitted with impunity, let us no longer exclaim againſt the piratical ſtates of Barbary for committing outrages upon the ſubjects of George the Third, ſince we ſee Britiſh barbarians, the ſubjects of George the Third, under his commiſſion, ſanction and authority, commit ſuch audacious outrages upon the perſons and property of his ſubjects. From what hath been heretofore offered againſt the preſent cauſe of complaint, ſome may, perhaps, have been ready to treat it as a fiction, but ſince the matter is here ſo amply confirmed, may we not with confidence look to the King, and call aloud upon him, or thoſe who repreſent him in caſes of this nature, ſtrictly to examine into this conduct of his ſervants, that ſo that juſtice which is the boaſted glory of the Engliſh nation may take place, and that they may thereby, in ſome meaſure, redeem the honour and dignity of the crown from the obloquy and contempt to which ſuch conduct has too juſtly ſubjected it.

THE BEAUTIFUL HORSE

WILKES,

Is in good order, and will cover this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable near Marcus Hook, at Three Dollars the ſingle leap, or Five Dollars the ſeaſon.

WILKES is a fine blood bay, full fifteen hands high, has a handſome carriage and well made, ſeven years old this graſs; he was got by the Old Dove, a full blooded horſe, out of a Pacolet mare three-quarters ſeven-eighths blooded. It is allowed he has got as good colts as any horſe of his blood in America. Paſture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them, by

SAMUEL PRICE.

April 14, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of JAMES DAVIS, SAMUEL JOHNSTON, and GARRIT VOORHEES, priſoners confined for debt in the gaol of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Burlington, to be held at the Court-houſe in Burlington, on Tueſday, the ſixteenth day of May next, to ſhew cauſe why the ſaid debtors ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeably to an act of the legiſlature, entitled, An act for the relief, &c. of inſolvent debtors.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on Monday night the 3d inſt. (April) a grey MARE, five years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, no mark known, in good order, trots and gallops well, and no ſhoes; ſhe was got by Old Crab, and is with colt now. Whoever ſecures the Thief and Mare, ſhall have the above Reward, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for the Mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CAHOON.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET on Ground-rent,

AN improved Water Lot, 65 feet front, ſituated between Jeremiah Warder and Peter Knight's wharves, in the Northern Liberties. For terms apply to CALEB EMLEN.

AUTHENTIC EXTRACTS *from the moſt material parts of the ſeveral* SPEECHES *delivered in debate in the — of — on Tueſday laſt, on a motion for filling up the blanks in an addreſs to his Majeſty, reſpecting the preſent ſituation of affairs in America: which addreſs was drawn up by the C———s, and preſented to their L———s at a conference held the ſame day.*

AS ſoon as the L—ds managers had returned from the conference, the L—d P——t of the Council reported the ſubject matter communicated by the managers on the part of the C——s at the ſaid conference. Before his L—p was well ſeated, the M—s of R——m and L—d D—h roſe to ſpeak; on which the partizans of each noble L—d inſiſted that their friends ſhould have the preference. In this confuſion the L—d K——r put the queſtion, "Is it your L—ps pleaſure that the E—l of D—— be now heard?" This brought the D—e of R——d on his egs, who contended, that it was a moſt ſlavish poſition to ſay, that any L—d in that H——e ſhould have a preference of being heard before the other; and that the preference ſhould entirely be directed by determining which of the noble L—ds was firſt up. L—d M——d replied, that he had always underſtood it was in the option of the chairman, in either H——e (the S——r in the other, and the L—d K——r in this) to ſo far decide, as at leaſt to put the firſt queſtion on which of the two perſons he pleaſed. To prove this, his L—p adverted to a remarkable inſtance in a committee of the H—e of C—s on the Spaniſh convention in 1739, when two members riſing at the ſame inſtant to make motions of a direct contrary tendency, Mr. W—n, the chairman, pointed to one of them in preference to the other, which gave birth to the witty obſervation of Mr. P—y, afterwards E—l of B——h, in the courſe of the debate, "That the chairman had made the *deadeſt point* he ever ſaw in his life. L—d C—n ſaid, it was to the laſt degree indecent to preſume, what either of the L—ds intended to move; that they both came equally recommended in point of preference; and that therefore the noble L—d, who, in the judgment of the H—e, ſhould appear to be firſt up, ſhould be firſt heard. L—d G——r inſiſted that ſuch a mode of proceeding was totally unuſual and unparliamentary; that very early in life, much about the period the noble and learned L—d alluded to, he remembered a circumſtance which came directly in point; it was on an intended motion of the late L—d H—x's, when the L—d K—r decided againſt him, that another noble L—d ſhould be firſt heard. In all this hurry and confuſion, however, the true point on which the preference contended for reſted, ſeemed to be entirely miſtaken, till L—d D—gh pertinently obſerved, that the preference was with the noble E—l, out of the reſpect due to the other branch of the legiſlature. The queſtion was at length put, and the motion was carried without a diviſion

L—d D—h accordingly roſe, and after putting in his claim to be heard to the queſtion at large, moved, that the blank in the addreſs preſented by the C——s at the conference, and now communicated by the L—d P——t, ſhould be filled up with the words "Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and."

L—d R——m acquainted the H——e, that the matter which he roſe to was to preſent two petitions, one from the merchants of London concerned in the commerce to North-America, and the other from the Weſt-India merchants, planters, and factors; that he imagined their contents were of the higheſt importance, were immediately relative to the buſineſs under conſideration, and were well worthy of arreſting any determination of this H—e, for at leaſt one day, being certain that within that ſhort period, information of infinite conſequence would be laid before their L—ps, perhaps ſufficient to alter, or at leaſt ſoften the rigour of the meaſures they were madly, haſtily, and blindly proceeding to adopt.—His L—p then deſired that the petitions might be ready, which being complied with, he obſerved, as a queſtion was now before the H—e, that muſt be firſt diſpoſed of; and as conſequently the ſubject matter of petitions could not regularly come under the cognizance of the H—e; and that he ſtill hoped the houſe would be willing to hear the petitioners, as men ſuffering under the heavieſt misfortune, none of which could be attributed to their own miſconduct, he would be under the neceſſity, as the only means left, of moving the previous queſtion, which would open a door for taking into conſideration a general ſtate of the petitioners grievances. The previous queſtion was accordingly put, and his L—p proceeded. He obſerved, that until the previous queſtion was firſt diſpoſed of, he could not regularly enter into a diſcuſſion of the addreſs; but he would, nevertheleſs, in this ſtage of the buſineſs, aſſure the H—e, that there was one paragraph in it, which he totally diſclaimed, and deſired to be underſtood, neither to have act or part in; that was, where, both H——es were to aſſure to his Majeſty, they would, in ſupport of the meaſures therein recommended, *hazard* their *lives* and *fortunes*; for he now openly declared, he would neither riſque nor hazard life or fortune in ſuch a cauſe. He ſaid the noble mover adverted to ſomething which he did not perfectly underſtand, about unanimity. If every man who oppoſed this addreſs was preſumed to be actuated by falſe notions of popularity or factious motives, he believed four-fifths of the nation would fall under that predicament; but this he could anſwer for himſelf, at all events, that he ſhould not tread in the ſteps of his noble, but ill-fated anceſtor, (Lord Stafford) who firſt courted popular favour, and then deſerted the cauſe he embarked in; for as he had ſet out by ſupporting the cauſe of the people againſt the tyranny and arbitrary meaſures of miniſters, ſo he ſhould never, for any temptation whatſoever, deſert or betray them, but would perſevere to the very laſt in endeavouring to obtain for them a full reparation for all the injuries they had ſuſtained.

Lord C——y roſe, and after lamenting the very critical and dangerous ſituation of affairs, and deploring the cauſes which unhappily led to them, was of opinion, that there was only one alternative left, which was, to agree with the preſent motion, and reſolve to proſecute the moſt vigorous and effectual meaſures for enforcing obedience and ſubmiſſion, or at once to give up the point, and relinquiſh all ſort of political connection with the colonies for ever.

L—d P——t contended, that the ſea was our proper element; was againſt a land war, and ſtrenuouſly urged the neceſſity of ſending a naval force ſufficient to block up their harbours, and by that means to cut off their communication with all other powers, and put a total ſtop to their commerce.

L—d D——gh united in opinion with his two noble leaders on their general principles, but inſiſted that a military force would be neceſſary for the protection of his majeſty's loyal ſubjects, who would be otherwiſe expoſed to the fury and violence of their mercileſs perſecutors.

L—d G——r adhered cloſely to the immediate queſtion before the H—e, the propriety of entering into an immediate examination of the matter contained in the petitions intended to be preſented by the noble M——s. He ſaid, the petitioners were perſons who deſerved every mark of attention and reſpect which the H—e could pay them, conſiſtently with the intereſts of the empire at large; and although their grievances were imaginary, their complaints were nevertheleſs deſerving of indulgence. He truſted, however, when they maturely conſidered that the ſteps now taken were to prevent the return of ſuch evils in future, they would chearfully acquieſce in the wiſdom of Parliament in the preſent inſtance, and be gratefully thankful hereafter; for if the ſupremacy of the legiſlature was once given up, their trade, commerce, and every poſſible advantage accruing from either, would ſoon be annihilated. He therefore hoped, that the merchants would, on the preſent occaſion, ſubmit to a temporary inconvenience, nay a ſhort-lived diſtreſs, to inſure the moſt permanent and important beneſits, and manifeſt that degree of magnanimity which a ſenſe of their own intereſts, founded in ſubmiſſion and acquieſcence to the wiſdom of Parliament, muſt, upon mature conſideration and paſt experience, moſt certainly ſuggeſt.

L—d L——d was elegant, perſuaſive, and diffuſe. He ſaid it was impoſſible to confine the attention of the H—e merely to the matter of the previous queſtion. He perfectly coincided in ſentiment with the noble E—l, who aſſerted, that we were reduced to the alternative of adopting coercive meaſures, or of for ever relinquiſhing our claim of ſovereignty or dominion over the colonies. His L——p proceeded to examine very minutely the ſeveral acts of Parliament complained of in the Congreſs, which aſſembled at Philadelphia, and endeavoured to prove, that every one of them, more or leſs, confirmed the principles he had laid down, and the concluſions he had drawn from them; and directly ſtruck at the legiſlative ſuperintending power, which it was contended they were willing to ſubmit to, not barely to the ſubject of taxation. He more particularly adverted to the acts for the eſtabliſhing the admiralty courts in that country; for regulating the rates of poſtage of letters; for ordering perſons to any part of the dominions of the crown to be tried in any Engliſh county, for being charged with ſetting his Majeſty's dock-yards on fire; for the quartering of ſoldiers, and one or two more of the ſame nature; any one of which, if repealed, would be a total renunciation of the ſovereignty; even, if the other propoſition were true, that we had no right to tax them. But that claim of non-taxation, it was, he ſaid, that introduced all the reſt; if the doctrine was a juſt one in *any* inſtance, it muſt of inevitable conſequence extend to all the reſt; for it was to the laſt degree monſtrous and abſurd to allow they had a right diſtinct from the Britiſh legiſlature in any one particular, and *not* in all; if they had ſuch a right, the defence of it would juſtify reſiſtance, and to contend that *ſubjects* had a right of *reſiſting* the government, reaſon, experience, or common ſenſe. He did not doubt but the petitioners were aggrieved: He did not doubt but they laboured under great and ſingular diſtreſſes; he did not doubt but every degree of men, the landed gentlemen, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, would all heavily feel, in their ſeveral ſituations, the threatened calamities. Nay, he went further, he did not promiſe certain ſucceſs, from the preſent meaſure. The army might proceed to hoſtilities. They might be defeated, the Americans might prevail, we might be ſtripped of the ſovereignty of that country; but what of that? The events of war were uncertain: the queſtion was, allowing all the inconveniencies as ſet forth in the petitions to be preciſely juſt, and taking into full contemplation every poſſible contingency that human foreſight and prudence could ſuggeſt, whether we ſhould relinquiſh our rights, or reſolve at all events to reſolutely perſiſt in their aſſertion. He next proceeded to prove by a variety of arguments, that the colonies were in actual rebellion, inſiſted on the right of the mother country over the colonies; doubted of the expediency of taxing *now*, on account of the repeal of the ſtamp-act; but ſaid it was utterly impoſſible to ſay a ſyllable on the matter of expediency, *till* the right was firſt as fully aſſerted on one ſide, as acknowledged on the other. He loudly condemned the bad policy of laying the taxes on in 1767; and laid all our preſent troubles and political confuſions at that door. He ſaid it was the moſt abſurd meaſure that could poſſibly be imagined, for all the purpoſe it anſwered was, at once to throw the colonies into a ferment and ill-humour, and to hurt the commerce of Britain, by furniſhing the Americans with a temptation to ſmuggle; that is, loading our own manufactures with duties, and permitting other powers to ſupply the American markets with the ſame commodities, without paying any. This laſt part of his ſpeech was what gave ſuch high offence to a noble Lord then in Adminiſtration.

TO COVER this ſeaſon, at the ſtables of the Subſcriber, That noted full blooded HORSE

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER;

WITHOUT exception the greateſt beauty on the continent; bred by Col. Taylor of Virginia, got by that noted horſe Partner and from a full blooded mare, fifteen hands high, eight years old, a dark cheſnut, with a blaze in his face. He ran ſeveral capital races, and beat the moſt famous horſes in the north and ſouth governments of Carolina. The terms re Three Pounds the ſeaſon, Thirty Shillings the ſingle leap, Five Pounds to enſure a colt, with Five Shillings to the groom: The firſt three days of the week at WILLIAM CARSON's, at the White Hart, and the remainder of the week at the ſubſcriber's, in Warwick.

JAMES M'CULLOUGH.

Marcus-Hook, March 27, 1775.

The CAPITAL HORSE called

SLIM,

LATELY imported from England (and I believe the only true-bred imported Horſe now in Pennſylvania) will be allowed to COVER thirty mares this ſeaſon, at my ſtables near Marcus-Hook, for Two Guineas each, and a Crown to the groom. SLIM is a beautiful ſprightly horſe, of fine action, ſound and free from blemiſh, a dark cheſnut, prettily marked, full fifteen hands and one inch high, and but ſeven years old this graſs. I might now give a long hiſtory of his pedigree and performance, proving him to be related to ſome of the fineſt in England, but as it ſeems unneceſſary, ſhall only ſay he was got by Mr. Wildman's Babram, his dam by Mr. Rogers's Babram, and his grandam by Sidbury, out of Lord Portmore's Ebony; he has won plates, and beat capital horſes, both in England and America, from which, it is very clear, he juſtly merits the character of a Horſe of the FIRST RATE, and as ſuch is recommended, by ARCHIBALD DICK.

This being the firſt of SLIM's performance in the covering way, and in order that thoſe who ſend mares may have a good chance, he will not be let to more than thirty, it being a great miſtake in many, who keep horſes, to ſuffer them to be ſo much crouded with mares, as to render the chance of colts very indifferent. Gentlemen who make choice of SLIM, would do well to ſend in their names ſoon and engage for the ſeaſon.

The compleat Country Horſe LOCK, (ſo noted for getting good Draft Horſes) which I purchaſed from Mr Abiah Taylor, will alſo cover, at the above place, for Three Dollars the ſeaſon.

The reputed, thorough bred Running Horſe

TRUE BRITON,

Which formerly belonged to ANTHONY WATERS, but now the property of the ſubſcriber,

IS in excellent order, and ſound, and will cover mares this ſeaſon until the firſt of Auguſt next, at the ſtable of John Dickinſon, in Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey, at the low rate of Fifty Shillings caſh the ſeaſon, or Three Pounds credit until the firſt day of January next, and privilege of making choice at the expiration of the ſeaſon, whether to have their mares inſured at Five Pounds Eight Shillings, or to pay as above, with a proviſo that they bring their mares regularly, and appear at ſaid Dickenſon's on the firſt, ſecond or third days of Auguſt next, to give an account whether they inſure or pay by the ſeaſon. Said horſe was never before known to cover under Three Pounds the ſeaſon certain, and for moſt part of his time at almoſt double that ſum. He is a beautiful dark bay, ſtout and neat made; as he is a noted horſe in moſt parts of the continent, it is needleſs to make mention of his blood or performances, as they are allowed by the beſt judges to be equal, if not preferable, to any horſe in America. His laſt ſpring colts ſell commonly from Twenty to Fifty Pounds, and upwards, and ſome are held at the rate of One Hundred Pounds each.

At the ſame place is to be kept, a curious Engliſh DRAY HORSE, for thoſe who chooſe to breed draft horſes, of which the Public ſhall have a more particular account in a future advertiſement. Mares that are ſent before the graſs is fit, may be provided with green rye, which is excellent paſture, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per week, and proper attendance will be provided by

DAVID HENRY.

TO COVER this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in New-Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, the noted young

AMERICAN DRAY HORSE,

GOT by the old Engliſh DRAY HORSE, imported from England by Colonel Francis; he is riſing four years old, and is counted by the moſt of judges to be as likely, if not the likelieſt colt ever his ſire got in the province: He is a beautiful dark brown, with two white feet, full ſixteen hands and an half high, proportionably built every way, being remarkable for ſtrength, good courage and lofty carriage. He covered near ſixty mares laſt ſeaſon, moſt of which are with foal. He is to cover as uſual at Fifteen Shillings the ſeaſon (the money to be paid as ſoon as the ſeaſon is over) or Thirty Shillings to inſure a colt. Thoſe who are pleaſed to ſend their mares may depend on the utmoſt care; and thoſe who live at a diſtance may have good paſture for their mares at One Shilling and Six-pence per week, by

ISAAC RICHARDS.

BABRAHAM,

Will cover mares this ſeaſon, at JACOB HILTZHEIMER's ſtables, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, at Three Pounds the ſeaſon and Five Shillings to the groom.

HE is a fine bay, full fifteen hands high, and four years old this ſpring. BABRAHAM was got by the noted running horſe Juniper, who ſtarted in the four following years, 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760, for eighteen plates, and won fourteen of them. Col. Syme afterwards imported him into Virginia, and ſold him for 1000l. Virginia currency. BABRAHAM's dam was got by Samuel Galloway, Eſquire's bay horſe Selim, his grandam by the late Col. Hopper's Pacolet, his great grandam by Old Spark, his great great grandam was Queen Mab, and his great great great grandam was Miſs Callwell, belonging to the late Col. Taſker. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Good graſs at Six Shillings per week.

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

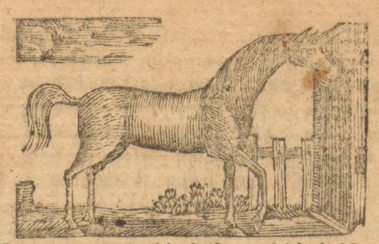
To be let to MARES this ſpring, by the ſubſcriber at Chriſtiana Bridge, the famous grey Horſe

BOHEMIA,

EQUAL in beauty to any horſe ever imported into America, full blooded, bred by Mr. Milligan, got by Colonel Sharp's famous imported horſe Othello, and came of a full blood hunting mare, got by Colonel Ricket's Barb. He is ſixteen hands high, covered laſt ſeaſon at Salem in great character, and is well known to get colts ſuperior to any on the continent; he will cover at ſo low a price as FIFTY SHILLINGS for the ſeaſon. Good paſture may be had for mares, proper care taken, and due attendance given by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

RICHARD DOWDLE.

N. B. He is to ſtand two days each week at Newark.



WILL COVER this ſeaſon, within half a mile of Warwick, the famous young HORSE

TRAVELLER,

At Three Pounds the ſeaſon for each mare, and a Dollar to the groom.

TRAVELLER was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Traveller, and out of the noted mare Nancy Baywell; he is upwards of fifteen hands two inches high, remarkably ſtout and beautiful.——Alſo will COVER at the ſame place, two famous country Horſes; one the noted New-England Horſe OLD PEACOCK, at Thirty-five Shillings the ſeaſon; the other a ſtout Canadian Horſe, at Three Dollars the ſeaſon. PEACOCK has covered many years in Maryland, in great character. Good paſturage at Two Shillings and Six Pence per week for each mare; and particular care will be taken of all mares ſent to RICHARD RIX.

JEREMIAH WARDER AND SONS,

Have for SALE, a general aſſortment of GOODS, which they will diſpoſe of for Caſh or Country Produce, upon moderate terms,

Among which are the following, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
Lead,
Gunlocks and flints,
Liſbon wine,
Red and white Port,
Jamaica ſpirits and ſugar,
Tin plates,
Mill ſaws,
Engliſh ſcythes of different lengths,
Nails,
Frying pans,
French burr mill ſtones,
Iriſh and Ruſſia linens of different kinds,
Grindſtones,
Crates of Queen's ware properly ſorted for country ſtores,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Glue,
Whiting,
Chalk,
Boxes of pipes,
Magnus litharge,
White lead,
Writing paper,
Heſſians and brown rolls,
Chintzes,
Cottons and calicoes,
Muſlins,
Nankeens,
Linen ſtripes and cotton hollands,
Black ſilk velvets,
Sagathies,
Caſſimers,
Wiltons,
Dorſetteens,
Striped poplins,
Camblets,
Camblettees,
Durants and tammies,
Rattinets and ſhalloons,
Sattins and peelongs,
Paduaſoys,
Striped & plain taffeties,
Perſians,
An aſſortment of ribbons
Sewing ſilk,
Scotch & colour'd thread,
Silk mitts,
Beaver gloves,
Mens & womens thread, cotton & worſted hoſe,
Knit breeches patterns,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Suſee ditto,
Cotton romalls,
Blue & white paſte work handkerchiefs,
Blue & white and red & white copper plate do.
Silk gauze,
Silk laces,
Cambricks and lawns,
Gimp,
Stock tape,
Flanders bed ticks,
Worſted & hair pluſhes,
Gartering,
Binding,
Japanned waiters, plate warmers and bottle-ſtands,
Fine braſs wire,
Ivory and horn combs,
Knives and forks,
Braſs & paper ink-pots,
Buckles,
Needles,
Braſs and ſtone links,
Thimbles,
Jews harps,
Sealing wax,
Razors,
London pewter ſorted in caſks ſuitable for country ſtores,
Porter pots and pints,
Fine and coarſe broadcloths, with ſuitable trimmings,
Halfthicks and Negro cottons,
Kerſeys,
Plains,
Beaver and other coatings,
Blankets and rugs,
Red ſtriped duffils,
Scarlet and red flannels,
Scarlet & emboſſed ſerge,
Large and ſmall looking glaſſes, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, and ſundry well improved lots, containing about ſix acres of land, in Frederick town, Cæcil county, Maryland; late the property of Thomas Williams, deceaſed; it is now under leaſe to Meſſrs. Hamilton and Leiper, which is near expired, at 30l. per annum. The many advantages that may be derived from the improvements and goodneſs of the ſituation for a ſtore, are too well known to need any deſcription.

Alſo a Houſe in Philadelphia, late in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Mark Freeman, merchant, near Walnut-ſtreet, fronting on front and Water-ſtreets.—For terms apply to THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS, and Co. who will treat for, and give indiſputable titles to the ſame.

TAKEN UP as a ſtray, by the ſubſubſcriber, living in Mount Pleaſant townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, on the 27th of December laſt, a dark roan FILLEY, with a ſmall bell, two years old, branded on the near buttock thus, *D*, about twelve hands high, a natural trotter, has not been docked, nor broken to ride or draw. The owner is hereby deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN M'KEE.

THE Subſcriber has on hand, at his Warehouſe in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, a few doors above the Black Horſe, a large and general aſſortment of country made EARTHEN WARE, which he will ſell for caſh or ſhort credit.—Orders from country ſtore-keepers, &c. will be gratefully complied with at the ſhorteſt notice, by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM STANDLEY.

N. B. All thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Standley, are deſired to make immediate payment.

WANTS EMPLOY,

As an OVERSEER,

A SINGLE MAN, about forty years of age, who has been twenty years at the buſineſs of Farming and Grazing in Old England, and five years as an overſeer about twenty miles from Philadelphia. He can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Uchland townſhip, Cheſter county, 3d mo. 15th, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about the eighth month laſt was a year, eight ſtray SHEEP, which have been ſeveral ways advertiſed; and as the owner has not yet appeared, this is once more to deſire him to come and prove his property, pay charges and take them away. JAMES PACKER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

By the Captains BARBER *and* ANDREWS, *arrived at Marblehead from Falmouth, and the* FEBRUARY PACKET, *arrived at New-York, we have the following advices.*

LONDON, *January* 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

YESTERDAY the House of Peers met pursuant to their last adjournment.

Lord Dartmouth, agreeable to the orders of his Majesty, laid before the House several papers relative to the Americans.

Lord Chatham made a motion to address his Majesty for a REPEAL of ALL the AMERICAN ACTS, which were past last session. His Lordship spoke several hours in support of the REPEAL of those INFAMOUS ACTS.

The ministry were never in a more critical situation than the present: They seem to be greatly afraid lest our natural enemies the French and Spaniards should avail themselves of the dispute between Great-Britain and her colonies, to involve England in a war. If this would happen, they know they must make a disgraceful and precipitate retreat from posts which the nation will then deem them by no means qualified to fill.

A patriotic Lord has actually obtained some recent and interesting intelligence from the continent, which his Lordship intends to make use of in Parliament.

From a late calculation in the various departments of government, it appears that the SALARIES of the several PLACEMEN do not on an average bear a proportion of thirty per cent, to the perquisites of office.

In letters from France they write, that great preparations are making there to take the most early advantages of the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland The merchants have applied for four large frigates more to protect their fishing ships, which were immediately granted them by the court, who are highly pleased with the progress made in that fishery.

Jan. 31. It was proposed at the last Cabinet Council to send over six more regiments to Boston with all speed.

Feb. 1. Yesterday the Upper Assembly was crowded below the bar, in expectation of Lord Chatham's making a motion respecting America. He acquainted the House, that he had a bill of a conciliating nature in his hand, which he proposed to submit to their consideration. He entered very fully into the main objects it had in view, he apologized for the rude, informal manner it was drawn up, entreated their indulgence and assistance to model and bring it into form.

The bill is directed to a variety of important objects, but the two main points on which it principally turns are the repeal of the declaratory act of 1767, which asserts the supremacy of the Parliament in all cases whatsoever, and substitutes in its place a supremacy directed to acts of mere legislation and controul only, and to make it lawful for a Congress to meet at Philadelphia on the 9th of May next, where the whole continent of America, (the infant colonies and Quebeck excepted) should acknowledge the restricted supremacy, and grant a certain benevolence or sum of money to his Majesty, to be under the disposal of Parliament, and to be employed towards alleviating the public burdens the Mother Country now labours under.

Lord S——— opposed this strenuously; said he had received letters a few days since, informing him, that vessels were now loading at Amsterdom, L'Orient and Rochfort, the cargoes of which were intended for America; that all conciliating measures were to no purpose; and that he should therefore move, that the said bill be rejected in the first instance.

A very able and well supported debate now ensued, after which the question being put, there appeared for Lord S———'s motion, contents, 61, proxies 7; in all 68. Non contents 32, so the bill was rejected by a majority of 36.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb.* 2.

This day, a few minutes after four, Lord North rose, and in a speech which lasted near two hours, recapitulated the contents of the American papers which had been read to the House, and pronounced the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and other parts of New-England, to be in a state of actual rebellion, and proposed a conference with the House of Lords, that a joint address might be carried up to the throne. He said that administration wished to adopt conciliatory measures, if America would permit them; but at all events, in the first instance, the present step was become indispensibly necessary. Among other things, his Lordship stated the burthens borne by Britain and America, from which he drew this deduction, that every person in the former, on an average, contributed at the rate of 25 shillings a head, whereas the latter did not contribute six pence. His Lordship likewise, in the course of his speech, pointed out the measures intended to be pursued in case the King should agree to comply with their address. He said, he should propose a temporary act to put a stop to all the foreign trade of New-England, and particularly to their fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, till they returned to their duty; at the same time declaring, that whenever the should acknowledge the supreme authority of the British legislature, pay obedience to the laws of this realm, and make a due submission to the King, their real grievances, upon their making proper application, would be redressed. His Lordship further observed, that the other colonies were not so culpable, and he hoped might yet be brought to a sense of their duty to the Mother Country by more lenient measures, and he then concluded with a motion "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return thanks to his Majesty for communicating to the House the American papers, and that he would be pleased to take such measures as might be suitable to his wisdom for enforcing the laws against America, and promising to support him in a full and vigorous execution of the same with their lives and fortunes." The measures proposed to be taken the better to enforce obedience in New-England were mentioned generally, and are said to be, to send fourteen frigates to Boston, and 10,000 troops, including Preston's regiment of horse; to ask a supply of 2000 seamen more to man the fleet for Boston, and to supply the naval establishment at home, which falls short, because Admiral Harland is not arrived, as was expected, with the fleet from India.

After Lord North had finished his speech, the motion was read by the Chairman; when Mr. Dunning rose and spoke to the following purport:

"The noble Lord has endeavoured, by every light into which he can throw the question, to prove that the resistance of the Americans, though it has gone no further than votes and resolutions, is actual and open rebellion; and we are to come to a resolution declaratory of the same idea: I think, Mr. Speaker, that there is no difficulty in proving the direct contrary position; that the Americans are not in rebellion; that the votes and resolutions of the several congresses, both provincial and continental, are decent and moderate, though firm declarations of the estimation in which liberty ought to be held, and tempered with the highest expressions of loyalty and duty to their sovereign.—Against what is it that they rebel? Do they deny allegiance to his Majesty? Are they in arms in opposing the King's troops? By what explanation, or by what misconception their conduct is now to be branded with so violent and so fatal an epithet, I cannot apprehend. You passed acts, the last session, which, instead of governing America, carried tyranny into the bowels of America, and overturned all legal constitution in one of their provinces; and you utterly ruined the capital of the empire in that part of the world, by way of punishing the insolence of a mob---- you executed those acts by force of arms; the people of the Colonies thinking themselves tyrannically used, and conceiving that the nature of their dependency upon the Parliament of Great-Britain was not well understood on either side the water, in order to treat with this country on such momentous points, convened a general congress ----the deputies met in that congress came to resolutions declaratory of their ideas of their submission unto Britain, full of duty and allegiance to the King, and respect to Parliament; but as all free countries have licentious subjects, and freedom in that country attended with licentious newspapers, we, the Parliament of Great-Britain, are to overlook the conduct of the congress, and search for proof of rebellion among the American mobs and colony news-papers, which have actually been laid before us as state-papers, upon which we are to form our resolutions; yet in the action of those mobs, and in the expressions of these news-papers, is not rebellion to be found."

The Attorney-General answered Mr. Dunning with great sense and spirit. A general debate now ensued, in which all the able speakers on both sides shewed their abilities.

Feb. 7. If the Americans should still continue obstinate, and no other measure can be thought of to bring them into the pale of administration, their leaders, it is said, are to be tempted with the liberty to open and work their mines on the same plan and conditions with those in Great-Britain.

Yesterday, a respectable meeting of the merchants, traders and others, concerned in the American commerce, Mr. Lane took the Chair at one o'clock, and Mr. Baker informed the company, that, agreeable to their instructions at the last meeting, the second petition had been presented to the House of Commons, and a motion made thereon to rescind the order of Monday the 23d of January, which had referred the first petition to the Committee, which is termed the Coventry Committee; that, after a long debate, the House refuse to receive the motion, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table; that, under this circumstance, the committee had no alternative but to be heard before that ineffectual committee, or to wave appearing at the bar; and being of opinion the latter was the most manly conduct, they resolved to desire one of the committee to deliver the following declaration, which Mr. Wooldridge accordingly complied with, viz.

"I am directed by the Committee of merchants, traders, and others, of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of America, to represent to this Honourable Committee, that merchants revealing at this bar the state of their affairs, is a measure which all would wish to avoid, unless upon such great occasions as the present, when the public weal is evidently at stake, when their duty as good subjects requires it of them; but when the mode of examination is such as totally precludes them from answering the great public object (which, in their opinion is clearly the case at present) they beg leave humbly to signify, that they wave appearing before the Committee which has been appointed, and that the merchants are not under any apprehensions respecting their American debts unless the means of remittance should be cut off, by measures that may be adopted in Great-Britain."

That the Committee trusting in the propriety of the measure, and it being in point of time, not in their power to take the sense of a general meeting they hoped for the general approbation. He added, that their petitions were not withdrawn, or placed in any unfavourable situation, than when they were presented. He made some judicious and pertinent remarks on Lord North's motion on Friday last, and observed that the Americans ought to expect something more than indulgence, as expressed in the motion, when they were contending only for their just rights and unalienable privileges.

The proceedings of the Committee being generally approved, a motion was made and seconded to return them thanks for their conduct thereon, and to Mr. Wooldridge, for his firm and manly conduct at the bar. Mr. Baker then intimated that it was the opinion of the Committee, that a petition should be forthwith presented to the House of Lords, which being universally approved, a draft of one was produced, and being three times read, agreed to, and signed by a considerable number, on the spot; and agreed to remain at the King's Arms for that purpose, this day until 12 o'clock.

House of Commons, Feb. 8.

Lord North rose and informed the House that he had intended to have moved some propositions respecting the measures to be pursued towards America, but his Majesty having signified his pleasure, that he would that day receive the address of both Houses, and that it would be difficult to procure a full House as many of the members would not probably return, when the order of the day came to be read, for the House to go into a Committee on the American papers; he gave this timely notice, that he should move to postpone the further consideration of the papers till Friday.

Mr. Fox observed, that the noble Lord was all hurry till he had effected the measures for rescuing General Gage out of the very dangerous situation he was in; that he now imagined he had got him into a state of security, he meant to proceed more cooly and deliberately, because he dreaded that the defeat and destruction of that General and his troops would be solely attributed to his Lordships negligence and rashness. He contrasted his Lordship's conduct respecting the several petitions presented by the American merchants, remarking that Administration would not wait a single day to hear the complaints of so respectable a body; but now, that his favourite measure was carried, he seemed to proceed with caution and deliberation. He concluded by observing, that he understood the measure his Lordship had next in contemplation to carry into execution was the most extraordinary that ever entered into the head of an English Minister, to prevent the New-England provinces from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland.

Lord North replied with great warmth to these charges. He said, it was impossible for him to escape the censure of that Honourable Gentleman, let him act as he might. If he had proposed any measure to the consideration of Parliament this day or to-morrow, hurrying matters precipitatley would be imputed to him; now that he has given the House a respite of one day to consider and deliberate, he was charged with procrastination, and to what motive was this delay attributed? because Gen. Gage was in safety. For his part, he did not see how any resolution of either House of Parliament, could be a means of immediate security to that Gentleman, if he were in danger. He was sure he was not, but was at present in all imaginable safety and security. As to the petitions he denied that the House refused to hear them; neither were they withdrawn, but were still properly under the consideration of the House. As to the petition of the West-India merchants, they might have presented it if they pleased; they might still present it if they thought fit; nor upon any ground could the information of one day, upon a subject so vast and extensive, be of any material service.

A petition was presented from the manufacturers, traders, and other inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Nottingham, of the same tenor of those presented from London, Bristol, Liverpool, &c. It was referred to the Coventry Committee.

The address of the other House being read, Lord Dartmouth accordingly moved, that the blank therein should be filled up with the words, "Lords Spiritual and Temporal," reserving himself to speak to the question at large in the course of the debate. The Marquis of Rockingham next rose, and informed the House that he had two petitions to present, relative to the contents of the said address: That as the motion now stood in the way it was impossible to bring them under the consideration of the House, but by the postponing of the question; that as the matter contained in the said petition was of the highest national importance, and directly connected with the subject of the address, he thought it his indispensable duty to do every thing in his power, to bring it under the consideration of the House, and that he should therefore move the previous question.

At forty minutes after one, the previous question was put, that the question be now put, contents 90; proxies 14. Total 104. Non contents 29.

The main question was then put for filling up the blanks in the address with the words, "Lords Spiritual and Temporal. Contents 87; non contents 27.

Two protests against the above proceedings were yesterday entered, one against their Lordships not going into the merits of either petition, and the other against the impropriety of the address agreed to by the House. The protests are signed by the following Right Hon. Members: R—d, C—n, T—n, A—r, S—e, C—y, R—m, W—e, A—n, C—n, E—m, P—y, A—y, S—h, C—y, F—d, T—le.

House of Commons, Feb. 9.

Lord North acquainted the House that he had a message from his Majesty, which he read in his place, delivered in at the table and is as follows:

G. R.

"His Majesty being determined, in consequence of the address of both Houses of Parliament, to take the most speedy and effectual measures for supporting the just rights of his crown, and the two Houses of Parliament; think it proper to acquaint this House, that additions to his forces by sea and land will be necessary for that purpose, and does not doubt but his faithful Commons, on whose zeal and affection he entirely relies, will enable him to make such an augmentation to his forces, as on the present occasion shall be thought proper."

Ordered, that his Majesty's said message be referred to the consideration of the Committee of supply.

Feb. 10. A noble L—d the other night in a debate assured the H—, that after the various services in the Mediterranean, West-Indies, Leeward Islands, and North-America, the naval force for home protection would consist of seventeen men of war of the line, besides frigates, 7200 seamen, and 800 marines; that after the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, our whole naval establishment did not exceed that now reserved for the chanel alone, 8000 seamen. including marines, being only voted; and that he would pledge himself to answer all the demands, and co-operate with the intentions of Administration, with only an augmentation of 2000 men. He added further on the same head, that we had a fleet superior to any that the combined force of France and Spain could fit out; that our ships were all clean, well provided, rigged, and ready to proceed to sea on a few days notice; and that we had a supply of seasoned timber in our yards equal to three years consumption.

Feb. 11. The following motion was made by Mr. Saxby, and seconded by Mr. Ald. Kirkman, "That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham for having offered the House of Lords a plan for conciliating the differences which unfortunately subsist between the Mother Country and the Colonies; also to those Noblemen who supported the same."

Mr. Alderman Harley opposed the motion.—On the question being put, it was carried without one dissentient, except the Right Honorable Gentleman.

Mr. Saxby next made the following motion, which was also seconded by Mr. Ald. Kirkman, "That the thanks of this Court be given to such of the Members of the House of Commons as have defended the Americans in the Cause of Freedom.

This motion was opposed by the Ald. Harley, Rawlinson, Hopkins, and Thomas, Messr. Jones Maskall, and White. On the question being put, it was carried in the affirmative by the whole Court except the above six Gentlemen.

The Court entered upon the consideration of the present situation of affairs between this Kingdom and the Colonies, but no final determination having taken place,—another Court is summoned to meet on Monday next, in order to reconsider the matter, and to determine what steps the Court can with propriety take therein.

We hear that previous to the commencement of any hostilities in America, a manifesto will be distributed amongst all the provinces, setting forth at large the claims of government on one side, and the expected concession of America on the other.

Thursday a Board of Admiralty wae held, when, it is said, two ships of the line, three sloops, and seven cutters, were ordered to be put in commission immediately.

A letter from Kilkenny in Ireland, dated the 1st instant, says, "Orders are come down from government for the 63d regiment of foot, quartered here, and at Cathel, Dungervon, &c. to be in readiness to embark at Cork on the 1st of March next, together with the 17th of light dragoons, and 35th and 49th of foot, in order to reinforce the troops under General Gage at Boston.

Those who are willing to throw all things into confusion, they who would maintain a ridiculous sovereignty over America, or rather they who would at all events maintain the undue influence of the Crown. and stretch the prerogative bounds, even to the verge of despotism, are for rigorously enforcing the late acts of parliament against the Colonies.

Mr. Vice Chamberlain presented his Majesty's Answer to the Address of Both Houses of Parliament, which was as follows: *(For the Address see our Supplement published yesterday morning.)*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal address, and for the affectionate and solemn assurances you give me of your support in maintaining the just rights of my crown, and of the two Houses of Parliament; and you may depend upon my taking the most speedy and effectual measures for enforcing due obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislature.

"Whenever any of my colonies shall make a proper and dutiful application, I shall be ready to concur with you in affording them every just and reasonable indulgence; and it is my ardent wish, that this disposition may have a happy effect on the temper and conduct of my subjects in America."

His Majesty's answer was referred to the committee of supply, which was adjourned to Monday.

The House went into a committee on the American papers, and Lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing the Americans from fishing at Newfoundland and St. John's, and for prohibiting them from carrying on any commerce, either by way of export or import, but with Great-Britain, Ireland, and the West-Indies. This produced a very warm debate, in which Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Cornwall, bore a part on one side, and Mr. Dunning, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Fox on the other.

The principal arguments used in favour of the proposed augmentation, were as follows: That the House justly resolved the contumacy and defiance of the legislative power in the Americans to be rebellious, and having addressed his Majesty that he would be pleased to take such measures as he should find necessary for enforcing the laws, it was, upon a mature consideration, determined,

that an augmentation of 2000 ſeamen ſhould be made. That number, it was apprehended, would be ſufficient for the purpoſe of reſtraining the commerce of the New-Englanders, and for preventing the clandeſtine trade which ſome were fearful would be carried into practice with foreign nations; that theſe objects were very eſſential ones, and ſuch as muſt be provided for; and at the ſame time it was alſo inexpedient to weaken the other ſtanding ſervices of the navy, which were at preſent amply provided for, and were meant to be left upon too reſpectable a footing to leave the leaſt apprehenſions of any attack from our neighbours; that it was deſigned to ſtation a proper number of frigates in the moſt beneficial manner for commanding the whole coaſt of North-America; and it was to be hoped that when the Colonists found that this country was fully determined to exert the utmoſt of her force in order to ſecure obedience to the legiſlature, that they would then quit their preſent deluſion, and return to their duty.

In reply, it was contended, that the whole conduct of adminiſtration, from the beginning of this affair, was full of blindneſs and incapacity: That they had been for ſeveral ſeſſions called upon for a reduction of the navy eſtimate: That while there was no uſe in the enormous eſtabliſhment, ſo long was it kept up; but that as ſoon as, upon their own ideas and principles, there was reaſon to foreſee a want, juſt then we found it reduced, not eſſentially and effectually reduced, but merely by way of a paltry expedient to ſtop the mouth of oppoſition. Why was the navy reduced at a time that the Miniſtry ought to have foreſeen the want that would probably ariſe: Every diſpatch from America changes the plan of government; the hue of the Miniſtry changes, like the camelion, with the objects that approach it. The augmentation now aſked is but an experiment; they deſign it to try what it will do;—they foreſee no effects; and inſtead of governing events by the penetration of a great ſtateſman, they wait with anxiety to know the ſtate of their trial: Full of boaſts at the moment of aſking this Houſe for the money of the ſubject, you would then ſuppoſe them looking into the moſt diſtant events, and predicting nothing but the cleareſt ſucceſs. Next ſeſſions—perhaps next month, they will be of another mind, and having changed their tone with the advices they receive, will come for three times 2000 men, perhaps five times as many.

That the conduct of the land forces has been upon the ſame principles. At firſt three regiments, as a garriſon in Boſton were to do all the buſineſs—were to carry the acts into execution, and prevent all future application to Parliament, preſently that hopeful plan gave way for another; five regiments were found neceſſary; the next diſpatches made ſeven neceſſary, and thus we found the army run up to ſixteen regiments, but are aſſured that General Gage will then be perfectly ſafe; by and by we ſhall find the fear of adminiſtration ſpeak a different language; we ſhall gradually hear of 20, of 30, and of 40,000 men.

The conduct of adminiſtration was not only glaringly inconſiſtent and abſurd, when examined upon their own principles, but unhappily thoſe principles themſelves were to the laſt degree fatal to the moſt important intereſts of this country. In what are theſe additional ſeamen to be employed? To deſtroy and prevent the fiſhing trade of New-England, and thereby throw into the hands of France the employment of 20,000 ſailors and fiſhermen. The fiſhery of Boſton, &c. will naturally and inevitably go to the French—you cannot take it up—the towns in Britain that carry it on, it is well known, ſucceed them. That the government proceeded as if they had nothing to fear, and as if they were quite at leiſure for the ſchemes of the greateſt magnitude. Not content with governing all the internal part of America by arms, at a time when they cannot yet go beyond the garriſoning a ſingle town, they attack the Americans clandeſtine trade; and finding themſelves unable to retrench inſtead of annihilating it, they give themſelves much larger work, by declaring all American commerce contraband; and thereby enlarging infinitely that work, which when ſmall they could not execute. That while there was ſo little foreſight, ſo little proviſion for future events; while the means taken to execute the greateſt works were ſo inadequate to the ſmalleſt ends, and while the whole was under the guidance of imbecility and imprudence, negligence and incapacity, nothing was to be expected but the moſt miſerable attendants on the moſt horrible civil convulſions, both at home as well as in America.

The queſtion was put at eleven o'clock, and the Houſe divided, ayes 261, noes 85.

The reſolution of the committee was agreed to without a diviſion, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

We hear, that previous to the commencement of any hoſtilities in America, a manifeſto will be diſtributed amongſt all the provinces, ſetting forth at large the claims of government on one ſide, and the expected conceſſions of America on the other.

The Upper Aſſembly yeſterday went through the land-tax and marine mutiny bills, without amendment.

Reported his Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of thanks, for communicating the American papers, &c.

Yeſterday the Earl of Rochford preſented the Upper Aſſembly a meſſage from his Majeſty under his ſign manual, the purport of which was, "That, in conſequence of the addreſs he had received, he was determined to the more ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for ſupporting the juſt rights of the Crown and two Houſes of Parliament, in which undertaking, he informed them, an addition to his forces by land and ſea would be found neceſſary, not doubting but their Lordſhips would readily concur in ſuch meaſures as the exigencies of the caſe ſhould require.

In conſequence of the above meſſage, their Lordſhips agreed to an humble addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, humbly to aſſure his Majeſty, that they will, with the utmoſt zeal and chearfulneſs, concur with his Majeſty in ſuch meaſures as the preſent exigency may require.

The SPEECH of the LORD-MAYOR on the Motion of Lord North, for an addreſs to his Majeſty againſt the Americans.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE buſineſs now before the Houſe reſpecting the Americans is of as great importance as was ever debated in Parliament. It comprehends almoſt every queſtion relative to the common rights of mankind, almoſt every queſtion of policy and legiſlation. I do not mean to enter into ſo vaſt, ſo well trodden a field. I will confine myſelf to the buſineſs before us. The addreſs now reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe appears to me unfounded, raſh and ſanguinary, and moſt unjuſtly to draw the ſword againſt America; but before adminiſtration are ſuffered to plunge this nation into the horrors of a civil war, before they are permitted to force Engliſhmen to ſheathe their ſwords in the bowels of their fellow ſubjects, I hope this Houſe will ſeriouſly weigh the original ground and cauſe of this unhappy diſpute, and in time reflect whether juſtice is on our ſide. The aſſumed right of taxation without the conſent of the ſubject is plainly the cauſe of the preſent quarrel. Have we, Sir, any right to tax the Americans? That is the queſtion. The fundamental laws of human nature, and the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, are equally repugnant to the claim. The very idea of property excludes the right of another's taking any thing from me without my conſent, otherwiſe I cannot call it my own. What property have I in what another can ſeize at his pleaſure? If we can tax the Americans without their conſent, they have no property, nothing which they can call their own; we might take their all. The words "liberty and property," ſo dear to an Engliſhman, ſo pleaſing in our ears, would become mockery and inſult to an American. The laws of ſociety are profeſſedly calculated to ſecure the property of each individual, of every ſubject of the ſtate. The great principles of the conſtitution under which we live, likewiſe clearly determined this point. All ſubſidies to the crown are grants from the Commons, free gifts from the people. Their full conſent is always expreſſed in the grant. Much has been ſaid of the Palatines of Cheſter, and the principality of Wales, and the period of their taxation; but, Sir, there is a more remarkable caſe in point, which alone would determine the queſtion. If any gentlemen will ſearch the records in the Tower, they will find that the town of Calais in France when it belonged to the imperial crown of theſe realms, was not taxed till it ſent repreſentatives to Parliament. Two Burgeſſes from Calais actually ſat and voted in this Houſe. Then, and not till then, was Calais taxed. The writ of Chancery, and the return to it, in the reign of Edward VI. with the names of the Burgeſſes, are ſtill anext. I faithfully gave them to the public from atteſted copies.

But, Sir, it will be ſaid, is America then to enjoy the protection of Great-Britain, and to contribute nothing towards the ſupport of that very ſtate, which has ſo long given it protection and ſecurity, which has nurſed it up to its preſent greatneſs?——The Americans themſelves have given the fulleſt anſwer to this objection, in a manner not to be controverted, by their conduct through a long ſeries of years, and by the moſt explicit declarations. Equally in words and actions of the moſt unequivocal nature, they have demonſtrated their love, their ardor, their ſtrong filial piety towards the mother country. They have always appeared ready not only to contribute towards the expences of their own government, but likewiſe to the wants and the neceſſities of this ſtate, although perhaps they may not be overfond of all the proud expenſive trapings of royalty. In the two laſt wars they far exceeded the cold line of prudence. With the moſt liberal hearts they gave you almoſt their all, and they fought gallantly by your ſide with equal valour againſt our and their enemy, againſt the common enemy of mankind, the ambitious and faithleſs French, whom we now fear and flatter. Our journals, Sir, will bear witneſs to the grateful ſenſe we had of the important ſervices of the Americans, and the great ſums we voted to be repaid them, for what they expended in their ſpirited expeditions, which they carried through with equal courage and conduct, ſometimes without the leaſt knowledge or participation on our part, will demonſtrate the warm affection of their hearts to this country. But, Sir, the whole was the gift of freemen of fellow-ſubjects, who feel that they are, and know that they have a right to be as free as ourſelves. What is their language now, when you are planning their deſtruction, when you are declaring them rebels? In the late petition of the General Congreſs to the King, they declare "they are ready and willing as they ever have been, when conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty to his Majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies and raiſing forces." This is the unanimous reſolution of a Congreſs, compoſed of deputies from the ſeveral Colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Penſylvania, the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the two Carolinas. I have heard, Sir, of a plan of accommodation, which I believe would reconcile all differences, but alas! Sir, it did not come from any ſervant of the crown. It comes from the noble Lord of whom this country has the moſt eſſential obligations, and is ſo much indebted for its late ſplendour and glory. It is to aſſemble another Congreſs in the ſpring, under the authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain; the deputies of the ſeveral Colonies to meet together and to be jointly empowered to regulate the various quotas, to be paid by each province to the general treaſury of the whole empire. I would in addition to that plan propoſe, that a regulation ſimilar to what actually takes place with reſpect to Scotland to be adopted as to America. The proportion of each colony might be ſettled according to the land tax in England at one, two, or more ſhillings in the pound.——I am not deep politician enough to know what the proportious ſhould be of each province, and they will vary greatly in half a century, but I ſpeak of their quota being always to be regulated according to the land tax of this country. The flouriſhing Colonies of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Virginia and South-Carolina, for inſtance, ſhould contribute more, the ſmaller and poorer Colonies of New-Hampſhire and New-Jerſey leſs; but, Sir, I inſiſt not a ſingle ſhilling can be taken without their conſent; and after this day's debate, ſhould the addreſs be carried, I greatly fear every idea of a reconciliation will be utterly impracticable.

The Americans, Sir, have of late both within doors and without been treated with the greateſt injuſtice, and even a wanton degree of cruelty. An honourable gentleman has juſt told us that they complain of the *navigation act*, and inſiſt on its repeal. We have authentic evidence to the contrary. In theſe reſolutions of the Congreſs they repeatedly deſire to be put only on the footing they were *at the cloſe of the late war*, "as to the ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations;" nor among the various acts, of which they deſire the repeal, do they once mention either the *navigation* or the *declaratory act*. It is ſaid likewiſe, they wiſh to throw off the ſupremacy of this country. Many expreſs reſolutions, both of the General Congreſs and the Provincial Congreſſes, are the fulleſt evidence of the ſenſe which the Americans entertain of their obedience and duty to this country. They are two numerous to be quoted. Their full claim as ſtated by themſelves, is ſo well warded, I beg to read it to the Houſe from their petition to the King. *We aſk but for peace, liberty and ſafety.* Surely, Sir, no requeſt was ever more reaſonable, no claim better founded. *We wiſh not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we ſolicit a grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connexion with Great-Britain, we ſhall always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain*; while adminiſtration are endeavouring to tear aſſunder thoſe ties, which have ſo long and happily bound us together.

The addreſs, Sir, mentions the particular province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay as in a ſtate of actual rebellion, and the other provinces are conſidered as aiding and abetting them. Much has been ſaid by ſome learned gentlemen to involve them in all the conſequences of a declared rebellion, and to encourage our officers and troops to act againſt them as againſt rebels. Whether the preſent ſtate is that of rebellion, or of a fit and proper reſiſtance to unlawful acts of power, to our attempts to rob them of their property and liberties, as they imagine I do not determine. This I know, a ſucceſsful reſiſtance is a *revolution*, not a *rebellion*. Who can tell, Sir, whether in conſequence of this very day's violent and mad addreſs to his Majeſty, the ſcabbard may not be thrown away by them as well as by us, and ſhould ſucceſs attend them, whether in a few years the Americans may not celebrate the glorious æra of 1775, as we do that of 1668? Succeſs crowned the generous efforts of our forefathers for freedom, elſe they had died on the ſcaffold as traitors and rebels, and the period of our hiſtory, which does us the moſt honour, would have been deemed a *rebellion* againſt lawful authority, not a reſiſtance authoriſed by all the laws of God and man, not the expulſion of a tyrant.

The policy, Sir, of this meaſure, I can no more comprehend, than I can acknowledge the juſtice of it. Is your force adequate to the attempt? I am ſatisfied it is not. What are your armies and how are they to be recruited? Do you recollect that the ſingle province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay has at this moment above 30,000 men, well trianed and diſciplined, and can bring near 90,000 into the field? They will do it, when they are fighting for their liberties. You will not be able to conquer and keep even that ſingle province. The noble Lord propoſes only 10,000 of our troops to be there, including the four regiments now going from Ireland, and he acknowledges very truly that the army cannot enforce the late acts of Parliament. Why then is it ſent? Boſton indeed you may lay in aſhes, or it may be made a ſtrong garriſon, but the province will be loſt to you. Boſton will be like Gibralter. You will hold in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, as you do in Spain, a ſingle town, the whole country in the power and poſſeſſion of the enemy. Your fleets and armies may keep a few towns on the coaſt, for ſome at leaſt, Boſton, New-York, St. Auguſtine. The vaſt continent of America will be loſt to you. A few fortreſſes on the coaſt and ſome ſea-ports only you will keep, all the back ſettlements will be independent of you, and will thrive in the rapid progreſſion of your violences and unjuſt exactions on the towns. The ancient ſtory of the Carthagenian hide will be verified as to you. Where you tread, it will be kept down, but it will riſe the more in all the other parts. Where your fleets and armies are ſtationed, the poſſeſſion will be yours, but all the reſt will be loſt. I fear from this day in the great ſcale of empire you will decline, and the Americans will riſe to independence; to power, to all the greatneſs of the moſt renowned ſtates, for they build on the ſolid baſis of public liberty.

Sir, this addreſs is founded in injuſtice and cruelty. It is equally contrary to the ſound maxims of true policy, and to the unerring rule of natural right. The Americans will defend their property and their liberties with the ſpirit of freemen, with the ſpirit I hope we ſhould. They will ſooner declare themſelves independent, and riſk every conſequence of ſuch a conteſt, than ſubmit to the yoke which adminiſtration is preparing for them. An addreſs of ſo ſanguinary a nature cannot fail of driving them to deſpair. They will ſee that you are preparing not only to draw the ſword, but to burn the ſcabbard. You are declaring them rebels. Every idea of a reconciliation will vaniſh. They will purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures in their own defence. The whole continent will be diſmembered from Great Britain, and *the wide arch of the raiſed empire fall.* But I hope the juſt vengeance of the people will overtake the author of theſe pernicious counſels, and the loſs of the firſt province to the empire be ſpeedily followed by the loſs of the heads of thoſe miniſters who adviſed theſe wicked and fatal meaſures.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 14.*

A Letter from New-York, dated the 11th inſt. ſays, "Captain Lawrence arrived here this afternoon in ſix weeks from Portſmouth, failed in company with a ſhip for your port. He brings news to the 23d of February. In one of the laſt papers a paragraph mentions, That Lord North moved in the Houſe, "That all American Acts be ſuſpended until advice could be received from the Colonies what they would give or offer towards a ſupport of government, and thoſe that proved refractory, to have the acts put vigorouſly into execution in ſuch Colonies". This is the ſubſtance of the motion, but the particular wording you will find in the papers publiſhed here, which you will have by to-morrow's poſt. We are in a great meaſure in the dark, as private letters by the ſhip do not come down to ſo late a date, and Captain Lawrence lay at Portſmouth when he received the paper. The Houſe of Commons treated the Petition of the Merchants very indecently; they preſented two Petitions, and then their Committee were called in, and one of them, who was deputed for the purpoſe, verbally waved their application, unleſs the Houſe would refer their Petition to the ſame Committee to whom was referred the Conſideration of American Papers; the Houſe declined doing that and they withdrew. It alſo appears that the Corporation of London were about petitioning.

"Capt. Lawrence declares that he never ſaw the citizens of London in ſuch a ſituation, no buſineſs going forward that was perceivable, and a general apprehenſion of the conſequences to be expected from the violent meaſures intended to be put in execution by adminiſtration. I have one or two letters of the ſame import.—It is talked of here, but I did not hear it by Capt. Lawrence, that Lord North was, in all probability, intimidated into this motion by ſeeing a hundred thouſand people round the Parliament-houſe, which I judge may be poſſible. If the Corporation went in a body with their petition they doubtleſs would have a reſpectable a body to attend them. It is ſurmiſed that the movements of the Spaniards might have given cauſe for this motion: Be it as it may, I think it very providential that this ſuſpenſion takes place juſt at a time when we expected the ſword to be drawn.—I am alſo informed, the troops are ſtopped coming. Mr. Burke, towards the cloſe of a ſpirited ſpeech, declared, to this effect, "That if the violent meaſures were carried into execution, he pledged himſelf, that if the people would ſecond him, he would bring the authors to condign puniſhment. The proteſt of the Lords againſt the addreſs to the King, I am informed, is the beſt thing ever put together—In ſhort, we have friends, and I am thankful that a door is yet open to a happy reconciliation. The joint addreſs of the Lords and Commons to the King deſiring him to uſe the moſt effectual meaſures to make America ſubmit— and ſo ſoon thereafter for the Miniſter to make a motion in the Houſe for a ſuſpenſion of the laws, and come into *nem. con.* by the Houſe, is a myſtery that gives me great reaſon to ſuſpect, that the oſtenſible reaſon offered by Lord North, in the motion, is not the ſole inducement for him to make it. I don't doubt but the addreſs of the two Houſes will alarm all that depend on trade and manufactures, and the diſcontent will become more general as they feel the loſs of our cuſtom."

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 12.

"The Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, arrived laſt evening, and brings accounts as late as the 23d of February, by which we are informed, a motion was made by Lord North, and carried to bring in a bill to ſuſpend all the American laws, a very unexpected and ſudden change of meaſures."

Extract of a letter from New-York, of the ſame date.

"Yeſterday afternoon arrived here the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, from England, who has brought prints to the 23d of February, in which is the following motion, viz. Lord North on the 21ſt of February moved for a ſuſpenſion of the ſeveral American acts, until it ſhould be known which of the provinces would agree to the raiſing a revenue, and to the acknowledgment of the ſupremacy of the Britiſh Legiſlature. Such of the provinces as did thus agree, were to be permitted to raiſe the revenue in the mode moſt ſuitable to themſelves, but in the other Colonies ſtill refractory, the ſeveral acts were to be rigorouſly enforced. I have taken the foregoing from a written copy which I have no doubt is an exact copy from the print."

Various accounts having been given of Lord North's motion for the relief of the Colonies, the following we preſume may be depended on as truly authentic:—From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, of February 21. "Yeſterday the Commons reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe for the Conſideration of the American Papers and Affairs, when a motion, moſt unexpected without doors, but for which the members had been prepared by cards, deſiring their attendance, was made by Lord North, for adopting conciliatory meaſures with America, and the following may be depended upon as an authentic copy of the above motion: "That it is the opinion of this Committee, That when the General Council and Aſſembly, or General Court of any of his Majeſty's Provinces or Colonies in America ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtance, or ſituation of ſuch Province or Colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proviſion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court or Aſſembly of ſuch province and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch province or Colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear in reſpect of ſuch Colony to lay any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe for the regulation of commerce, the neat produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or Colony reſpectively. On a diviſion 274 for 88 againſt."

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 12.

The Earl of Dunmore, Captain Lawrence, arrived laſt evening, and brings accounts as late as the 23d of February, by which we are informed a motion was made by Lord North and carried, to bring in a Bill to ſuſpend all the American Laws, a very unexpected and ſudden change of meaſures.

POSTSCRIPT to DUNLAP'S PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. *April* 19, 1775.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTONE'S *SPEECH, on the Queſtion for* RE-COMMITTING *the* Addreſs, *declaring the Colony of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay *in* Rebellion.

Mr. SPEAKER,

BEFORE you pronounce this dreadful ſentence upon a MERITORIOUS, SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS people, I hope the Houſe will indulge me with a few words in diſcharge of the duty I owe myſelf, and likewiſe with a view of tranſmitting my character fair to poſterity, when thoſe BLACK ſcenes ſhall be examined without prejudice.

The real queſtion before us is, upon the proper meaſures to be purſued reſpecticting our fellow ſubjects in America. In order to judge of this we muſt conſider the REAL CAUSE of diſpute: I ſay the ſubſtantial difference turns on the RIGHT OF TAXATION. Moſt of the advocates on the other ſide have endeavoured to ſlur this point, and alledge, "that the claims of the Americans extend far beyond this article, and that the Act of Navigation itſelf is in danger."—But it is impoſſible for a judicious mind to read the material papers, and not to ſee that this is ILLUSORY. The Congreſs has expreſly told us, "they are willing to acquieſce in thoſe laws which ſecure to us the monopoly of their trade, as neceſſary in the mutual connexion; and the inſtructions from Philadelphia, on which the Proceedings of the Congreſs are chiefly formed, avow THESE DOCTRINES in more full and explicit terms. This method of condemning men by INFERENCE and CONJECTURE, contrary to their repeated declarations, I cannot approve; I ſhall therefore bend the whole force of my argument to the original cauſe of quarrel—TAXATION.

The great and only ſecret yet found out for preſerving the liberties of mankind from the encroachments of that power which is neceſſary for the executive in large kingdoms, is the POWER OF THE PURSE. This was the ſubject of contention in the civil wars of Charles the Firſt: It is this privilege alone which makes the Houſe of Commons reſpectable: This was the point which HAMPDEN obtained for us! And I leave every one acquainted with the hiſtory of thoſe memorable times, to determine in his own mind, "whether we ſhould ever have enjoyed this bleſſing, if he had tamely paid the tax, and had not RESISTED?—From this power we derive the certainty of aſſembling the Repreſentatives of the People; by this redreſs of grievances may PRECEDE ſupplies; and the ſecurity that the exerciſe will not be abuſed is derived from hence, that the Houſe cannot impoſe on others, what they are not to feel themſelves. By the principles of the Conſtitution, every man ſhould be repreſented; but the deviation from a rule, too nice for practice, is ſafely borne, becauſe the intereſt of every particular member remains as a pledge, that no individual can be overburthened: When this ſecurity is removed, there is no longer ſafety for thoſe to whom the fact does not apply. What is the caſe reſpecting the Americans? Does any member feel himſelf affected by the Impoſitions he ſhall lay on them? Nay, does not the CONTRARY PRINCIPLE prevail? The more he ſhall BURTHEN America, the more he will RELIEVE himſelf.—JUDGE HOBBERT ſays, "If an Act of Parliament was made, conſtituting a man ajudge in his own cauſe, it would be void by the law of nature." Yet ſuch is the preciſe ſituation in which we contend we ought to be placed reſpecting the Americans, and for the denial of which we are ready to condemn our fellow-ſubjects to all the tortures enacted by the laws of treaſon.

Let us look round, and view the fate of different ſtates that have yielded or preſerved the privileges for which the Americans contend. So ſoon as the CORTES loſt his power, their ſlavery was compleat. PORTUGAL has now no veſtige of this palladium—Here is Tyranny ſupreme! In FRANCE, where the traces are left, (as in the *Pays d'etat*) their happineſs is diſtinguiſhable from the miſery of other parts. In BRITAIN we are yet free, becauſe we retain it. In HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, and the other ſtates of Europe, they are more or leſs ſo as they preſerve it.

What are the circumſtances that diſtinguiſh and protect the BRITISH Colonies from thoſe of OTHER nations? The Repreſentatives of the people met in GENERAL ASSEMBLY, and the TRIAL BY JURY—If the ſyſtem of taxation by the Parliament of Great-Britain takes place, what being can be ſo credulous as to expect the Aſſemblies of the People will ever meet; and it is confeſſed that Admiralty Courts, diſclaiming Trials by Jury, are neceſſary to enforce this ſpecies of taxation. Here then are all the eſſential privileges of an Engliſhman dependant on this queſtion, and the real intereſt of the ſtate is no way concerned in the cantrary ſcale, ſince the proſperity of the Colonies muſt ever prove the riches and glory of England—Nothing but the ABSURD PRIDE, or NARROW IGNORANCE of the PRESENT ADMINISTRATION, can be thrown into it—When once this ſyſtem takes place, we ſhall then feel the tyranny and oppreſſion of Governors, with all their train of dependents, as in the Provinces of ROME, which are now quoted as an example.

Thus much ſuppoſing the Americans RIGHT in the diſpute (as I believe they are); but ſuppoſing them WRONG, I ſhall now ſtate their excuſe, and ſee what heart can condemn them, and retain any claims to humanity.

The queſtion concerning the RIHGT to tax the Colonies, though clear to thoſe who are accuſtomed to think deeply on the principles of free Governments, is difficult to common apprehenſions. MONTESQUIEU has obſerved, "that in Deſpotiſm every thing ought to depend on two or three ideas." As for inſtance, Is there any thing ſo fit to ſolve this diſpute as the UNITY of the Britiſh Empire--the SUPREMACY of the Legiſlative Authority of Great-Britain--theOMNIPOTENCEof Parliament? Is there any man ſo ignorant, after having hard thoſe SOUNDING words, as not clearly to comprehend ths whole of the controverſy? Plodding, thinking creatures, who are accuſtomed to conſider the complicated privileges in a free Government, from whence the harmony of the whole ſprings, may be puzzled but; men who have never diſturbed their reproſe with ſuch dry conſiderations can have no doubt on the matter. Be that as it may, certain it is, that the diſcuſſion of this moſt important queſtion was debated in this Aſſembly by the GREATEST ABILITIES, after the FULLEST INFORMATION, that ever accompanied any political queſtions. The diciſion was IN FAVOUR of the Americans; the ſtamp act was REPEALED.---I admit that "Principles of EXPEDIENCY" are alledged as the REASON, in the preamble of the Bill; but the men who boldly DENIED during this diſcuſſion, the power of taxing the Colonies, as conſtitutionally exiſting in the Commons of Great-Britain, namely, LORD CHATHAM and LORD CAMDEN, (men of as extraordinary talents as ever adorned ſociety) the one was made Prime Miniſter, the other was created a Peer, and Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, the Keeper of the King's Conſcience!---What American could have retained any doubt of his cauſe in the mind of his Majeſty, or the nation, after ſuch a deciſion?--The compromiſing act ſoon followed (for the ſake of gratifying a party) violating all the principles of Commerce and Policy in the lump-giving draw-backs here, exacting duties there, committing the power and authority of the nation on ſubjects which never could produce any effectual revenue, and this in a manner that all men of ſenſe muſt ever condemn.

When the Americans ſaw, by this Act of Parliament, that the great queſtion was likely again to return upon them, in the progreſs of time, through the greed, ignorance, or caprice of ſtateſmen, they meet the poſition in its ſly, circuitous, queſtionable ſhape; they recurred to their old principles; they revolted againſt the preamble; they tranſmitted petitions; and all failing, they entered into non-importation agreements. This produced LORD HILLSBOROUGH's circular letter, which I will repeat again and again, till a contrary conduct is purſued; for no ſatisfactory anſwer can be given about it, while the preſent doctrines are avowed.---The Americans, thus FORTIFIED in their opinions concerning the point of taxation, areunanimous AGAINST our power, from NOVA SCOTIA TO GEORGIA. If there be any doubt on this fact, why not call GOVENOR EDEN? We are told he lately arrived: It would have been becoming to have produced him. But I call on his relations, friends, or any man, to contradict me in this aſſertion, "that the Americans are unanimous againſt this power of taxation, as lodged in the Britiſh Parliament." They are reſolved to reſiſt; and ſince you have placed them in a ſituation where they muſt either be Rebels or Slaves, the blame muſt lie with thoſe who have drove them to this dilemma.

In diſcuſſing the queſtion of RESISTANCE, the gentlemen of the other ſide have great advantages: We ſtand on difficult ground, ſince, from its nature, it never can be defined, or admitted as lawful. The firſt officer of the CROWN has fairly expreſſed my ideas on this ſubject. The principle ſhould never be extinguiſhed in any government, much leſs in a FREE country; the occaſion muſt ever be referred to the general feelings of mankind. Now, if depriving a trading town of its commerce—if cutting off whole ſocieties from the benefit of the elements which GOD has given them—if proceeding to deprive them of the fiſhery, their ſubſiſtance—if altering their charter, and annihilating all their rights, without hearing them in defence—If eſtabliſhing, in its ſtead, a new form of government, which leaves all things in confuſion—if erecting a ſyſtem of tyranny in their neighbourhood, and ESTABLISHING (not tolerating) all the abſurdities of the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION—Trial by Jury diſmiſſed—Habeas Corpus denied—the Repreſentatives of the people determined uſeleſs—inferior duties levied by Act of Parliament—in ſhort, precedents for the violation of every thing we hold moſt ſacred in this country: I ſay, if acts like theſe can VINDICATE reſiſtance, the AMERICANS can quote them, and GOD and THE WORLD muſt judge between us. For my own part, I conſider, with LORD SOMERS, "that treaſon againſt the CONSTITUTION is the FIRST SPECIES of that crime." Acts of Parliament are ſacred things, and yet they may be ſo made, grinding the face of mankind, that human nature will revolt at their ſeverity.—DUDLEY and EMPSON were HANGED for acting—according to Act of Parliament.

I have now ſtated the arguments which ſhould induce you to pauſe at leaſt before you take this irretrievable ſtep. I ſhall examine next the conſequences.

Suppoſe we ſhould SUCCEED in ſubduing the Americans, is it not clear from henceforward that we muſt govern them by MILITARY FORCE? Muſt not our army be increaſed in proportion?—While his Majeſty retains the power of moving his troops from one part of his dominions to another, can their be any ſafety for the liberties of THIS country? If the mortification begins at the EXTREMITIES, will it not ſoon communicate to the CENTER? Every man acquainted with the hiſtory of nations muſt foreſee the conſequences. If we FAIL in the attempt, which is the happieſt event that can occur, what difficulties may not diſguſt, irritations and all the horrors of civil war, engender? While the juſtice and moderation of this country are blotted from the face of the earth, and the accumulated expence, when the ſprings of riches are cut off, muſt SHAKE PUBLIC CREDIT to the very center.

The noble Lord has hinted, "if repealing the Tea Tax would do, he would yield that," and he ſpeaks even FAINTLY on the power of taxation. If theſe are his principles we are yet more inexcuſeable. We are going to puniſh men for MAINTAINING what we are ready to YIELD, and to engage the nation in endleſs expence for the ſake of a QUIDDITY. Since whether renounced on the principles of expediency or right, the ſatisfaction muſt be equally compleat to the Americans.

But the noble Lord alledges, "that yielding the point of taxation would not now do" This is conjecture on his part; But at leaſt it would produce this good effect,—we would divide the Americans: we ſhould unite men in this country, and go to the conteſt with better hopes of ſucceſs.—The prooſs the Noble Lord gives for his opinion are ſeveral INDISCRETE acts of different meetings ſince the late confuſion in America.—Such detail never affects me. I think no concluſions can be drawn from them—In all civil wars, when the people are let looſe to reaſon on government, a thouſand abſurd doctrines are broached—Let us apply this to our own country—let us remember all the ridiculous circumſtances which HUDIBRAS has painted better than I can. But ſhould the GREAT CAUSE OF LIBERTY, in which our anceſtors were engaged, ſuffer from ſuch circumſtances? To their FEELINGS we may truſt on the REASONING of the multitude there is little dependence. For my own part, I think with CARDINAL DE REIZ, "that any number above one hundred is at beſt but mere mob." [*Here the Houſe felt the expreſſions as too ſtrong.*]—It never could be my intention to apply the rule to this Houſe, long trained in form and diſcipline, though ſometimes there are doctrines and proceedings even HERE that would ſuprize a ſtranger into this belief.

But the noble Lord ſays, "Why not petition firſt and ACKNOWLEDGE the right and then we will grant relief." Have they not petitioned? Is there a means of ſupplication and proſtration they have not tried; I am convinced they went to the Crown merely as a mode of introducing their petition here. Now you deny hearing their agents. An Hon. gentleman in adminiſtration ſays, "he wiſhed we had heard their petitions." Do not then condemn them for NOT PETITIONING, till you have declared your reſolution to HEAR THEM. Can it be expected the Americans will act on the innuendos of a miniſter? If you mean fair, why not declare your intentions by ſome binding act? After the Eaſt-India company, who will truſt you? You invited THEM to petition under hopes and declarations, and afterwards made uſe of this very petition, to deprive them both of their MONEY and their PRIVILEGES. In the ceded Iſlands you invited men to ſettle under the ROYAL PROCLAMATION, and then levied 4 and a half per cent. on their produce, which procedure has lately been condemned in the courts of law. In Canada you have been guilty of a greater violation, as liberty is dearer than property. Here you have deſpiſed the Royal Proclamation, and forfeited your engagements to mankind. I repeat it again, what man or ſociety of men can truſt you?

The next objection to the Americans is THE CONGRESS. This is now termed an "ILLEGAL MEETING." Government here, lay by with great expectation, waiting their reſolves. If they had been favourable to their views, or had any untoward circumſtances broke their union, we ſhould have had much EULOGIUM on the Congreſs. Now they have come to reſolves favourable to the liberties of mankind, all is ABUSE. I do not know by what law (except that of common ſenſe) mankind can be regulated on theſe occaſions. What kind of meeting can that be called which was held in this place at the REVOLUTION; Aldermen and old Members of Parliament mixing in conſultation. The neceſſity on theſe occaſions gives riſe to the caſe. You wiſhed to know the ſenſe of the people of America: Was ever the judgment of a people ſo fairly taken? Firſt the occaſion is promulgated. The people chuſe repreſentatives. Theſe chuſe deputies. The deputies in Congreſs publiſh their proceedings, each member returns to his reſpective Colony, where his conduct is again approved!—NO PLACE, no PENSION, no BRIBE, to influence his election, or biaſs his vote. —But even as to the legality. The manner of meeting is not new. Government itſelf called a CONGRESS in the laſt war, to apportion the quotas of men and troops.

One gentleman has ſaid, "that our ſituation is quite new, and there is no example in hiſtory to direct our ſteps." I ſay there is a caſe directly

similar, but we are too conceited to profit from such experience. PHILIP THE SECOND, and his seventeen provinces, are the COUNTERPART of what WE are acting. The debates in his council on sending the DUKE OF ALVA into the Netherlands, are applicable in every part. He was advised by two sensible men, to repair thither himself, and hear the complaints of his people, before he came to such rash resolves. But the majority said, as in this case, that his glory was compromitted.—It was not religion only, but TAXING WITHOUT CONSENT OF THEIR STATES, that brought matters to the last extremity: The Duke of Alva, it is true, was victorious every where at first, but his cruelties were but sowing the serpents teeth. The GUES, the BEGGARS of the briel, esteemed at that time infinitely more despicable than the New Englandmen are represented, gave the first shock to the power of Spain—In comparing the probability of events, can any man say Great Britain has such a prospect of victory in the contest as Spain might then have expected? yet we know the event, and how that mighty empire was rent in pieces—The present resolution hurries us into that situation from which there is no retreating. It obliges the Americans immediately TO ACT. By declaring them in REBELLION, they must have recourse TO ARMS; all negociation is cut off.—I think the word REBELLION both impolitic and unjustifiable. I beg to know what paper on your table can vindicate that term? The first law officer of the crown said, a number of men committing TREASON was REBELLION."—I differ from him in the definition; According to my conception of the phrase, they must be in MILITARY ARRAY, to effect some military purpose. One hundred men COINING MONEY are NOT in rebellion tho' committing treason. Insurrections to pull down inclosures is not rebellion, though deemed a constructive levying war. In the case of PURCHASE and DEMERCE for pulling down the meeting houses, they were convicted of TREASON, but no one ever thought of saying the confederates or associates were in REBELLION. I think we should be very cautious how we criminate bodies of men on such intelligence. I dare say the noble Lord has been deceived himself. But this I affirm, HE HAS HITHERTO CONSTANTLY DECEIVED THIS HOUSE. It appears to me that no intelligence from GENERAL GAGE can be DEPENDED ON. I beg the House will attend particularly to what I now say, before they engage their LIVES and FORTUNES. It appears GENERAL GAGE has regularly DECEIVED administration. No event has turned out as he foretold, or gave reason to hope; the next letter constantly contradicts the expectations raised by the former. He seems never to have known what they were about, no doubt grosly imposed on himself, but the facts are undeniable. When he first arrived, he writes, "the malecontents were abashed, and the friends of government would soon appear." Next "his expectations from the Assembly were disappointed," and he dissolves them in surprise: then "there would be no Congress:" next, though there would be a Congress, they would differ and disagree;" in short, led on and leading others by vain expectations, till the very last letter which announces a total disaffection, and which I believe to be the true state of the provinces.

Singling out the province of Massachusetts Bay, can answer no purpose, but to expose our partiality, It is the CAUSE of ALL, and the other colonies can never be so mean as first to encourage and then desert them before the general right is settled.

The noble Lord talks next of stopping their fisheries; but he says, "the act is only to be temporary." Does the noble Lord think he can turn the channels of trade as easily as he can turn the majorities of this House? To explain the idea, supposing the New England fisheries stopt, their utensils must waste and destroy. But will the English merchant madly increase his stock, and fit out new ships, if the act is merely temporary? If it is perpetual the people in America are ruined. The consequence is, that the French must in the end reap the benefit of all this strange policy.

The SPEECH *of the Right Honourable the Earl of* CHATHAM, *in the House of Lords*, Jan. 20. 1775, *on the following motion made by his Lordship.*

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to advise, and beseech him, that in order to open a way towards an happy settlement of the dangerous troubles in America, by beginning to allay ferments and soften animosities there; and above all, for preventing in the mean time, any sudden and fatal catastrophe at Boston, now suffering under the daily irritation of an army before their eyes, and posted in their town. It may graciously please his Majesty, that immediate orders be dispatched to General Gage *for removing his Majesty's forces from the town of Boston*, as soon as the rigour of the season, and other circumstances indispensable to the safty and accommodation of the said troops, may render the same practicable."

My Lords,

I RISE with vast astonishment to see these papers* brought to your table in so late a period of this business; papers, I am sure, the contents of which are already known, not only to every lord in this House, but almost to every person in this kingdom, who has made American affairs in the least an object of enquiry; yet now, in the very tail of this business, when measures should be long since determined on, we are furnished with an empty parade of parchments—to tell us what?—why, what all the world knew before—that the Americans, sore under injuries, and irritated by wrongs, stript of their inborn rights and dearest privileges, have resisted, and entered into associations for the preservation of *that blessing* to which life and property are but secondary considerations

Give me leave to ask you, my Lords, how these associations have been formed? has the tide of corruption yet flowed in upon their elections? have those delegates been suborned? or have great interest, great power, or great threats been used (as is too much the case in this our boasted mother country) to crayon out what conduct they should adopt? no—nothing like this has appeared; the electors seem to be prompted by no other motive than that glorious and exalted one, *the preservation of their common liberties*; and under this idea they have been induced to appoint men competent to so great an undertaking; men of tried and sound principles, embarked in the same great cause, and, from similar sentiments, taught to pity the miseries of the whole.

Invested then with this right (the choice of a free people) these Delegates have deliberated with prudence, wisdom, and spirit; and, in consequence of their deliberations, have addressed the justice and honour of this country. This is their fault—this is their crime; petitioning for that, without which a free people cannot possibly exist;—yet, for asking this boon, the unalienable privilege of Englishmen, are they reprobated, and stigmatized with the epithets of *ingrates—traitors—* and *rebels*.

"Had the early situation of the people of Boston been attended to, things would not have come to this—but the *infant* complaints of Boston were *literally* treated like the capricious *squalls of a child*, who, it was said, did not know whether it was aggrieved or not.—But full well I know, at that time, that this *child*, if not redressed, would soon resume the courage and voice of a *man*. The Bostonians did not then complain upon slight, or temporary evil; but on an evil which sapped the very vitals of their constitution, and reduced all the great blessings of life to chance, equivocation, and insecurity. Full well I knew, that the sons of ancestors borne under the same free constitution, and once breathing the same liberal air as Englishmen,—ancestors, who even quitted this land of liberty, the moment it became the land of oppression, and, in resistance to bigoted councils, and oppressive measures, tore themselves from their dearest connections; I say, full well I knew, that the offspring of such ancestors would resist upon the same principles, and on the same occasions.

It has, however, gone abroad, that the resolutions, and petitions, of the Congress are not the real resolutions and petitions of the sober, respectable and dispassionate; but the very dregs and refuse of the people; and to circulate this report the better, letters are handed about from some very respectable merchants (as they are called) from the different provinces. But well I know how to describe such merchants—little paltry, pedling fellows, venders of twopenny wares, and falshoods, who under the idea of trade, sell every thing in their power—honour, trust and conscience.

These fellows (for such is the lot of humanity) are ever to be found in all countries—and are always in great plenty when their country is at stake, who, without ever regarding consequences, and that general ruin might ensue, press forward to the goal of lucre, and cut out the shortest passage to their own interests.

Yet these are the men, who are held out to us to take a true state of the country from; men who act upon the most illiberal principles, children of the world; who have no fixed residence—no lasting attachments, but to the shrine of Mammon. But it is not such that ever speak the voice of a people—it is the proprietors, and tillers of the ground—men who have a permanent—natural right in the place—and who from being nursed in the bosom of cultivation, form strong and honourable attachments to their country;—it is to these, credit and authority are to be given, and from these our best informations are to be drawn.

Much, my Lord, has been said about the authority of Parliament in these cases, and when men are diven for want of argument, they fly to this as their last resource—"acts of Parliament (say their advocates) are sacred and should be implicitly submitted to—for if the supreme power does not lodge somewhere operatively and effectively, there must be an end of all legislation!—But my Lords, they who argue, or rather dogmatize in this manner, do not see the whole of this question on great, wise and liberal grounds; for in all free states the constitution is fixed, and all legislative power and authority, wherever placed, either in collective bodies, or individually, must derive under that constitution who framed them.—Acts of legislation, therefore, however strong and effective they may be, *when they are framed in the spirit of this constitution*, yet when they resist—they attack their own foundation; for it is the constitution, and it alone, that limits both sovereiguty and allegiance.

This doctrine, my Lords, is no temporary doctrine, taken up on particular occasions to answer particular purposes—it is involved in no metaphysical doubts and intricacies—but clear, precise, and determined—it is recorded in all our law books, it is written in the great volume of nature—it is the essential, unalterable right of Englishmen—it accords with all the principles of justice and civil policy, which neither *armed force* on the one side, nor *submission* on the other, can, upon any occasion whatever, eradicate.

It was this doctrine that was the great guide and spirit to the framers of the bill of rights at the period of the glorious revolution—men of the greatest accuracy, wisdom, and honesty; and, without any disparagement to the present day, few such counsellors are now to be seen. Recollect, my Lords, for a moment, the arguments used by these men—and see how wise, liberal, and constitutional they were; turn then to their opponents, and how slimsey, thin, and unprovided they appear! if then we applaud our ancestors for obtaining such liberties for us, at a time when all the rights of Englishmen were trampled upon, and despotism had trodden down the laws, surely we cannot, in reason, deny that portion of liberty (so hardly and honourably obtained) to our own brethren—brethren by the same common parent, and who are unquestionable heirs of the same glorious inheritance.

The facts being, then, as I have stated them, what has Government done? They have sent an armed force, consisting of above *seventeen thousand men*, to dragoon the Bostonians into what is called their duty, and for the chastisement of a small rabble, consisting of the necessitous and characterless in doing an unlawful act, have involved above thirty thousand inhabitants in the greatest difficulty, oppression, and consternation. Is this the way to win men to their duty, and recover in them the principles of affection and British allegiance? Do you think, that men who could be roused to forego their profits, their pleasures, and the peaceable enjoyment of their dearest connections—all for the sake of liberty, will be whipped into vassalage like slaves? Why, my Lords, this conduct in government is so fantastical and aerial in practice, that it by far exceeds the boldest wing of poetry; for poetry has often read pleasing, as well as instructive lessons to mankind; and though it sometimes amuses herself in fiction, that fiction, to please, should be founded on verisimilitude. But in this wise system there is nothing like truth, nothing like policy, nothing like justice, experience, or common sense.

But, my Lords, government so far from once turning its eyes to the policy and destructive consequence of this scheme, are constantly sending out more troops, and we are told, in the language of menace, that, if *seventeen thousand* men wont do, fifty thousand shall. Tis true, my Lords, with this force they may ravage the country; waste and destroy as they march; but in the progress of seventeen hundred miles, can they occupy the places they have passed? Will not a country, which can produce three millions of people, wronged and insulted as they are, start up like Hydras in every corner, and gather fresh strength from fresh opposition? Nay, what dependance can you have upon the soldiery, the unhappy engines of your wrath? They are Englishmen, and must feel for Englishmen; and their carrying muskets and bayonets about them, surely, does not exclude them from the pale of civil community. Do you think that these men, then, can turn their arms against their brethren?——Surely no——a *victory* must be to them a *defeat——carnage——a sacrifice*.

"But it is not merely three millions of people, the produce of America, we have to combat with, in this unnatural struggle; many more are on their side, dispersed over the face of this wide empire. Every whig in this country is for them—Ireland is with them to a man; nay, even those Englishmen, who may now be temporally inactive, when they once come to be roused to a sense of recollection,—when they come to weigh the great line of right, for which, their brethren in America are contending, the sense of their own danger will instruct them to range themselves on their side.

Who then, in the name of Heaven, could advise this measure? Or who can continue to give this strange and unconstitutional advice? I do not mean to level at one man, or any particular set of men—but thus much I will declare, that if his Majesty continues to hear such counsellors—he will not only be badly advised—but UNDONE.—He may wear his crown, indeed, it is true, but it will not be worth his wearing: robbed of so principal a jewel as America, it will lose its lustre, and no longer beam that effulgence, which should irradiate the brow of Majesty. What then is to become of this boasted Country of England, once so renowned in arts, as well as arms? what is become of her Constitution, that has hitherto been the wonder as well as the envy of surrounding nations! has she changed her civil power, and salutary laws for a military code? or has she transferred her seat of empire to Constantinople?----Has she, who has often shed her dearest blood in the manly resistance of despotism, now not only tamely submitted to it, but sat down herself to forge the arbitary chains?

But our present Governors, alas! think so little of this matter, that I hear General Gage has been thought to have acted too tardy in this business---that he has not been swift enough to execute vengeance, and sheath the sword in the bowels of his countrymen. I really pity the unfortunate situation of that Gentleman, who has approved himself on many occasions a gallant soldier, and humane man; for what, from being under the disagreeable predicament of doing his duty on the one side, and his own feelings of justice and policy on the other, what a conflict must he have! his situation, my Lords, puts me in mind of a similar transaction in the civil wars of France, when the great Conde on one side, and Marshal Turenne on the other, commanded different armies; the latter conscious what terrible consequences a vic-

** The whole of the American papers just then delivered in at the table by Lord Dartmouth, at the command of his Majesty.*

tory muſt produce to himſelf and country, though often in his power, avoided blows as much as poſſible. After the affair was over, the Marſhal was thus reprimanded at Court for not at leaſt taking the Prince; *Pourquoi ne l'avez vous pas pris?* but that great General very ſenſibly replied, *Parceque, Sire, ſi je l'avois fait tout Paris en revanche m'auroit pris.* " Should I take him, pleaſe your Majeſty, I was afraid all Paris whuld take me.

In this alarming criſis, this diſtracted ſtate of affairs, I come, my Lords, with this paper in my hand (holding out his motion) to offer you the beſt of my experience and advice, which is, " to beſeech his Majeſty that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give immediate orders to Gen. Gage to withdraw his troops from before the town of Boſton, in order to open the way for a plan of concord and reconciliation;" and this, my Lords, upon the moſt mature and deliberate grounds, is the beſt advice I can give you at this juncture —Such a conduct will convince America that you mean to try her cauſe in the ſpirit of *freedom* and *enquiry*, and not in *letters of blood*; it will be a pledge to her, that you mean nothing more than friendſhip and equity, and ſhe, I truſt, will meet you half way. But how can ſhe truſt you with the bayonet at her breaſt? nay, how does ſhe know, but after having ſubmitted to the ſword, you mean to forge for her heavier chains, the general conſequence of ferocious victory.

I have crawled, my Lords, to this Houſe to-day to tell you ſo—I think it my duty to give the whole of my experience and council to my country at all times, but more particularly when ſhe is in ſo much need of it; and having thus entered upon the threſhold of this buſineſs, I will knock at your gates of juſtice, and never ſtop, except infirmities ſhould nail me to my bed, until I have, at leaſt, tried every means in my power to heal thoſe unhappy diviſions.

There is no time to be loſt—every hour is big with danger—perhaps whilſt I am now ſpeaking, the deciſive blow is ſtruck, which may involve millions in the conſequence; and, believe me, the very firſt drop of blood that is ſpilled will not be a wound eaſily ſkinned over—it will be *irritabile vulnus*; a wound of that rancorous and feſtering kind, that, in all probability, will mortify the whole body."

Let us then, my Lords, inſtantly begin wtih this buſineſs, but let us not act, as hitherto has been acted —taking it up by bits and ſcraps, as exigencies preſſed, without any regard to general relations and dependencies, What ſignifies merely repealing this, or that particular act? this is but meanly ſneaking out of one difficulty perhaps to get into a worſe, and can never anſwer the purpoſes of a wiſe amicable and conſtitutional ſyſtem. The mere annihilation of a few little dirty ſcreds of parchment—can never produce any laſting effect on the happineſs and commerce of three millions of people, hitherto ground down with miſeries and wrongs, and in hourly dread of having them occaſionally rehearſed.

We muſt look on this great buſineſs in one large connected view, work on it, ſtep by ſtep, with caution and liberality, and never loſe ſight of it until it is accompliſhed; this is the way, not only to obtain confidence for the preſent, but ſolid and laſting happineſs for the future: The line thus drawn, the Americans will have ſomething to truſt to—and we ſhall be taught not to tranſgreſs that line.—Thus mutual confidenee will be begun, and mutual benefit muſt follow. I know that it has been in circulation, that if the *ſtamp act* had never been repealed, we ſhould be at this hour in peace and quietneſs with America; and from this many people urge the danger as well as inefficacy of conciliating meaſures at preſent. But though I could readily refute the falſhood and abſurdity of this aſſertion, by appealing to the very official letters from your American Governors at that period—I ſhall weave this ground, and only mention to your Lordſhips a circumſtance, which will ſet this matter in a ſtill clearer light, and ſhew you the temper, firmneſs and complexion of the Boſtonians on that occaſion.

Sometime after the repeal of that act, I happened to be in company (at the houſe of a mutual friend above 100 miles from this town) with one of the moſt conſiderable and intelligent merchants in this country; in a converſation I had with him upon this ſubject, I begged him to be as explicit as poſſible in giving me his opinion on the repeal. This Gentleman then told me, and confirmed his account by ſeveral written and reſpectable evidences, that the people of Boſton, previous to the repeal, waited in ſullen ſilence the deliberations of the Britiſh Parliament, and were poſitively determined, if that day's victory had not been obtained, immediately to abandon the town, their reſidence, and all the beneſits of commerce; to the country they were determined to retire with their families and friends, more happy to be *freemen*, tho' tillers of the earth, than *ſlaves* under the greateſt proſperity. Does this reſolution look like tamely ſubmitting to indignities? Or does it ſhew that it is owing to this *juſt relaxation* of government, that they have been taught to act with that firmneſs, and perſeverance, they have ſince that period purſued?

I would not, however, wiſh, my Lords, by this to encourage America to proceed beyond the line of right —I reprobate as much as any of you thoſe acts of violence which a few of her mobility have committed; but when her inherent conſtitutional rights are invaded, thoſe rights ſhe has an equitable claim to the full enjoyment of, by the fundamental laws of the Engliſh conſtitution, and ingrafted on that conſtitution by the unalterable laws of nature; then I own myſelf an American; and feeling myſelf as ſuch, ſhall, to the verge of my life, vindicate her rights. If America, however, ſhould at any time, loſe ſight of this line, I ſhall be an Engliſhman, and defend thoſe rights againſt any power under Heaven that would oppoſe them.—

Adminiſtration appeared to be ſtartled at this fair, honeſt, candid and impartial repreſentation; but reſuming their former countenance, Lord Suffolk is ſaid to riſe up, and after condemning the conduct of the Americans with great vehemence, ſaid that government had took every gentle meaſure that was in their power, but to no effect; that things were at laſt come to that criſis, that either the Mother Country muſt aſſert their authority or reſign; that for his part he was proud to acknowledge himſelf as one of his Majeſty's Miniſters who firſt adviſed coercive meaſures, and he would abide by ſuch advice at all hazards.

Lord Lyttleton ſupported Lord Suffolk. He began by paying every reſpect to the great authority of the noble Earl who opened the debate, and was very ſorry to differ from him; but his own candour and opinion decided him to reprobate highly the conduct of the Americans, whom he called rebels and inſurgents. In ſhort, he reſted the principal part of his argument on the infallibility of acts of Parliament, which any power that reſiſted, he ſaid, ſhould be compelled to ſubmit to.

Lord Shelburne ſpoke ably in defence of the Americans; ſaid he ſtood totally unconnected both with men and meaſures, but that the noble Earl's motion carried with it ſuch a conciliating mode, that he heartily adopted it.

Lord Camden roſe next, and in a very perſuaſive, argumentative manner, ſupported the opinions of his noble friend Lord Chatham. He went into an able and maſterly examination of the original rights of a free people, which he defined with his uſual accuracy, temper and preciſion. He obſerved, in an inference from theſe premiſes, that arbitrary power may as well be lodged in a collective body as a ſingle perſon; but wherever it was exerted, it was unlawful, and may be reſiſted;—that this was no novel doctrine, but as old as the conſtitution, and may be found in all the law books, from Selden down to a gentleman (meaning Judge Blackſtone) whoſe Commentaries had been ſo juſtly and univerſally received in the world;—that therefore acts of the ſtate were not always infallible doctrines, but were, and ought to be, in particular caſes, ſubject to the rights and freedoms of the people at large, who had the original right veſted in them, of delegating their power and anthority. [To which give me leave to add, no people have a right to delegate to others the power of taking away ſuch right of delegation; 'tis the birth right of thir ſons and of their ſons ſons, and this can never happen but where tyranny and arbitrary power deſtroy the liberty of the people.]

Lord Townſend is ſaid to have quoted ſeveral acts of Parliament, on which the Americans had trampled upon legiſlative authority; he ſhould therefore be for reducing them to obedience by force of arms.

The Duke of Richmond, in his uſual maſterly manner, took a large view of the queſtion; and on the whole concluded with coinciding with the opinion of Lord Chatham for withdrawing the troops from Boſton, as the only way to open a plan of reconciliation. He next anſwered the aſſertion thrown out by ſome of the Lords in office, that the Americans would not be content with being excluded internal taxation, but wanted a repeal of the navigation act. This he did by going to the table, and referring to the petition of the Congreſs, which he read in his place, and by which it appeared that they aſked no ſuch matter. He concluded by drawing a compariſon between the timid behaviour of adminiſtration at the ſurrender of Falkland's Iſlands, and their ſwaggering conduct now uſed to their own children.

The Marquis of Rockingham very pathetically lamented the unhappy ſituation of the town of Boſton, and aſked what good ſending the ſoldiery had already produced. That they had been there for ſome time, incapable of uſing their arms, or bringing about the purpoſes of government. From this experience of your ill concerted meaſures (continues his Lordſhip) you ought to be taught wiſdom and prudent legiſlation; and the only way to recover ſtability to your councils, and open a door to reconciliation, will be to begin by withdrawing the ſoldiery from the town of Boſton.

After the Lords Gower, Rochford, and Weymouth had avowed the ſettled reſolution of government, to compel the Americans to ſubmit to what demands government ſhould think fit to impoſe upon them, the queſtion being put whether Lord Chatham's motion to addreſs his Majeſty to withdraw his troops from the town of Boſton, ſhould paſs or be ſet aſide, miniſterial influence carried it with a high hand.

77 Not Contents,
Againſt - - 18 that were Content.

Liſbon, Jan. 17. Claudio Joze de San de Nabo, Receiver General of the cuſtoms, has diſappeared, and taken with him about 40,000 cruſadoes. We are not informed of the route he has taken.

Utrecht, Feb. 16. The letters from Italy juſt now received give an account that great diviſions ſubſiſt in the Conclave, and that they know not when the election of a Pope will take place.

Our laſt letters from Spain adviſe, that the Moors had attempted to take Fort Victoire, but had failed with great loſs. The Emperor is greatly irritated at the place defending itſelf ſo obſtinately, and they are informed by deſerters, that he has determined to make another general aſſault, which keeps the garriſon in conſtant alarm. The Moors are ſaid to have already loſt 10,000 men.

LONDON, *January* 23.

To the Honourable the Commons *of* Great-Britain, *in* Parliament *aſſembled.*

The humble PETITION of the Merchants, Traders, and others of the City of London, concerned in the commerce of North America.

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners are all eſſentially intereſted in the trade to North America, either as exporters and importers, or as venders of Britiſh and foreign goods for exportation to that country.

That your petitioners have exported or ſold for exportation to the Britiſh colonies in North America, very large quantities of of the manufactures of Great-Britain and Ireland; and in particular the ſtaple articles of *woollen*, *iron* and *linen*, alſo thoſe of cotton, ſilk, leather, pewter, tin, copper and braſs, with almoſt every Britiſh manufacture: Alſo large quantities of foreign linens, and other articles imported into theſe kingdoms, from Flanders, Holland, Germany, the Eaſt Countries, Portugal, Spain and Italy, which are generally received from thoſe countries, in return for Britiſh manufactures.

That your petitioners have likewiſe exported, or ſold for exportation, great quantities of the various ſpecies of goods imported into this kingdom from the Eaſt-Indies, part of which receive additional manufacture in Great-Britain.

That your petitioners receive returns from North America to this kingdom directly, pig and bar iron, timber, ſtaves, naval ſtores, tobacco, rice, indigo, deer and other ſkins, beaver and furs, train oil, whale-bone, bees wax, pot and pearl aſhes, drugs and dying woods, with ſome bullion; and alſo wheat, flour, Indian corn, and ſalted proviſions, when (on account of ſcarcity in Great-Britain) thoſe articles are permitted to be imported.

That your petitioners receive returns *circuitouſly*, from Ireland (for flax-ſeed, &c. exported from North America) by bills of exchange on the merchants of this city, trading to Ireland, for the proceeds of linens imported into theſe kingdoms. From the Weſt-Indies (in return for proviſions, lumber and cattle, exported from North America, for the uſe and ſupport of the Weſt-India Iſlands) by bills of exchange on the Weſt-India merchants, for the proceeds of ſugar, melaſſes, rum, cotton, coffee, or other produce imported from thoſe iſlands into theſe kingdoms. From Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Flanders, Germany, Holland, and the Eaſt Countries, by bills of exchange or bullion, in return for wheat, flour, rice, Indian corn, fiſh and lumber, exported from the Britiſh colonies in North America for the uſe of thoſe countries.

That your petitioners have great reaſon to believe, from the beſt information they can obtain, that on the balance of this *extenſive commerce*, there is now due from the colonies in North America, to this city only, two millions ſterling and upwards.

That by the direct commerce with the colonies, and the *circuitous* trade thereon depending, ſome thouſands of ſhips and veſſels are imployed, and many thouſands of ſeamen are bred and maintained; thereby encreaſing the naval ſtrength and power of Great-Britain.

That in the year 1765, there was a great ſtagnation of the commerce between Great-Britain and her Colonies, in conſequence of an act of Parliament of 5 Geo. 3. c. 12. entituled " An act for granting and applying " certain ſtamp duties, and other duties in the Britiſh " colonies and plantations in America, &c." by which the merchants trading to North America, and the artificers employed in the various manufactures conſumed in thoſe countries, were ſubjected to many hardſhips.

That in the following year the ſaid act was repealed, under an expreſs declaration of the Legiſlature (6 G. 3. c. 11.) that, " the continuance of the ſaid act would " be attended with many inconveniences, and might be " productive of conſequences greatly detrimental to " the commercial intereſts of theſe kingdoms;" upon which repeal the trade to the Britiſh colonies immediately reſumed its former flouriſhing ſtate.

That in the year 1767 an act paſſed (7 Geo. 3. c. 46.) entituled " An act for granting certain duties " in the Britiſh colonies and plantation, in America, &c." which impoſed certain duties to be paid in America on tea, glaſs, red and white lead, painters colours, paper, paſte-board, mill-board and ſcale-board, when the commerce with the Colonies was again interrupted.

That in the year 1770 ſuch parts of the ſaid act as impoſed duties on glaſs, red and white lead, painters colours, paper, paſte-board, mill-board and ſcale-board, were repealed, (10 Geo. 3. c. 17.) when the trade to America ſoon revived, except in the article of tea, on which a duty was continued to be demanded on its importation into America, whereby that branch of our commerce was nearly loſt.

That in the year 1773, an act paſſed, (13 Geo. 3, c. 44.) entituled, " An act to allow a drawback of the " duties of cuſtoms on the exportation of tea to his " Majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, and to " impower the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury to grant " licences to the Eaſt-India Company, to export tea, " duty free, &c."

By the operation of theſe and other laws the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the Britiſh colonies, have been greatly diſquieted, a total ſtop is now put to the export trade with the greateſt and moſt important part of North America, the public revenue is threatened with a large and fatal diminution, your petitioners with grievous diſtreſs, and thouſands of induſtrious artificers and manufacturers with utter ruin: Under theſe alarming circumſtances, your petitioners receive no ſmall comfort, from a perſuaſion, that the repreſentatives of the people, newly delegated to the moſt important of all truſts, will take the whole of theſe weighty matters into their moſt ſerious conſideration: And your petitioners humbly pray this Hon. Houſe, that they will enter into a full and immediate examination of that ſyſ-

tem of commercial policy, which was formerly adopted and uniformly maintained, to the happineſs and advantage of both countries: And will apply ſuch healing remedies, as can alone reſtore and eſtabliſh the commerce between Great-Britain and her colonies, on a permanent foundation.

And your petitioners alſo humbly pray, that they be heard by themſelves or agents, in ſupport of this petition.

Publiſhed by authority of the Committee.

THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

January 26.

To the Honourable the COMMONS of GREAT-BRITAIN, *in Parliament aſſembled:*

The humble PETITION of the Merchants, Traders, and others, of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of North America,

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioners did, on Monday the 23d inſtant, preſent an humble petition to this Honourable Houſe, ſtating the nature and importance of the commerce between Great-Britain and America. The repeated interruptions which of late years have happened therein: The alarming ſtate to which that commerce is at preſent reduced; and the true cauſe, as your Petitioners apprehend, of the ſame: And relying on the juſtice of this Honourable Houſe to take the whole of the weighty matters ſo ſtated, into their moſt ſerious conſideration, did humbly pray, That this Houſe would enter into a full and immediate examination of that ſyſtem of commercial policy, which had formerly been adopted, and uniformly maintained to the happineſs and advantage of both countries, and would apply ſuch healing remedies, as can alone reſtore and eſtabliſh the commerce between Great-Britain and America, on a permanent foundation.

Your Petitioners have ever conceived an opinion, reſulting from education, and confirmed by reaſon and experience, that the connexion between Great-Britain and America, originally was, and ought to be, of a commercial kind; and that the benefits derived therefrom to the Mother Country, are of the ſame nature. And obſerving the conſtant attention which the Britiſh legiſlature had for more than a century given to theſe valuable objects, they have been taught to admire the regulations, by which that connection had been preſerved, and thoſe benefits ſecured, as the moſt effectual inſtitution which human wiſdom could have framed, for thoſe ſalutary purpoſes; preſuming therefore on this opinion, and ſupported by this obſervation, your Petitioners beg leave to repreſent to this Honourable Houſe, that the fundamental policy of thoſe laws of which they complain, and the propriety of enforcing, relaxing, or amending the ſame, are queſtions inſeparably united with the commerce between Great-Britain and America; and conſequently, that the conſideration of the one, cannot be entered on without a full diſcuſſion of the other.

Your Petitioners obſerve, by the votes of this Honourable Houſe, that a Committee hath been appointed to take into conſideration, certain papers preſented to this Houſe by Lord North, on Thurſday the 19th inſtant; and by the titles and dates of ſaid papers, and in particular of No. 148 and 149, of the ſame: Your Petitioners are warranted in preſuming, that the ſaid papers contain matters reſpecting the preſent ſituation of America, and eſſentially concerning the mutual intereſts of your Petitioners, and that country.

Under all theſe circumſtances, your Petitioners find reaſon ſincerely to lament, that this Honourable Houſe has thought fit to refer the conſideration of their ſaid petition to any other Committee, than that, to which the ſaid papers had previouſly been referred: And your Petitioners conceive, that by the reſolution to which this Houſe hath come, reſpecting the reference of their ſaid petition, they are abſolutely precluded from the benefit of ſuch a hearing, in ſupport of their ſaid petition as can alone procure them that relief which the importance, and preſent deplorable ſtate of their trade require.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray this Honourable Houſe, that they will take the premiſes into their immediate conſideration, and will direct, that your Petitioners may be heard by themſelves, or their Agents, in ſupport of their ſaid former petition; and that no reſolution reſpecting America, may be taken by this Honourable Houſe, or by any Committee thereof, until your Petitioners ſhall have been fully heard in ſupport of their ſaid Petition.

Publiſhed by authority of the Committee.

THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

Jan. 31. The William, Lamb, from the Bay of Honduras; the Friendſhip, Bean, from Antigua; and the Fortitude, Crabtree, from Caſco Bay, all bound to London, are ſafe arrived in the Downs, after being out in very blowing weather.

Mr. Wooldridge's Oration the other day at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, has it is ſaid, embarraſſed adminiſtration more than the moſt celebrated ones delivered by Chatham, Burke and Barre, during the three laſt years.

eſterday a number of artificers in the cloth-working and hot-preſſing buſineſs, ſailed with their families for New-York.

A very eminent corn-factor has ſent over commiſſions for twenty thouſand quarters of corn, to be imported in different bottom from New-York, Maryland, and Philadelphia, by which ſeveral American ſhips are kept employed, which muſt otherwiſe have been laid up.

Feb. 2. It is the faſhion at the Court end of the town in moſt companies to repreſent the Americans as deſpicably poor, and little better than a banditti; but does the Miniſtry think that a military force is the beſt method of civilizing a people? and if the Americans are ſo poor, why ſhould the Miniſtry contend with ſo much zeal to load them with taxes? but however his creatures may talk, the Miniſter well knows that the Mother Country did receive two millions a year from the poor uncivilized banditti of America.

Feb. 3. The King of Spain has taken up a number of Dutch veſſels of burden in the Texel, for the purpoſe of exporting ſtores to the Mediterranean and Weſt-Indies; and has ordered the Iſland of Majorca, in the Mediterranean (about twenty leagues from Minorca,) to be fortified and repaired, great quantities of building materials and ſtores having lately been exported from Spain for that purpoſe.

Feb. 4. An intelligent correſpondent aſſures us, that the Spaniſh Court have offered the French an extra preſent of 2,000,000l. beſides the loan of 3,000,000l. for twelve of her third-rate ſhips of war.

Sir J——y A——t we are well informed, has been applied to, to ſupercede General Gage, who, from the dread of ſpilling human blood on one ſide, and the contempt ſhewn him and his army on the other, begs to be recalled. Sir J——y, in conſequence of this, has been twice cloſetted; but that General poſitively refuſes to embark till he has 20,000 men ſent with him, beſide the army already in America.

Feb. 6. Two clean ſloops of 18 guns each are ordered from Chatham for the Weſt-Indies immediately, to ſerve as advice boats under command of the Engliſh Admiral at Jamaica.

Feb. 7. All our advices from the Weſt-Indies agree that the French and Spaniards were never ſo buſily employed in fortifying their reſpective ſettlements as at preſent.

Feb. 10. The merchants, &c. of Whitehaven, trading to America, have forwarded a petition to Sir James Lowther, and Henry Fletcher, Eſq; in order to be preſented to Parliament.

The petition of the hoſiers of Nottingham, which was preſented to the Houſe of Commons on Wedneſday laſt, ſets forth, "That the petitioners, with great humility, approach the natural guardians of all that is valuable to them, and beg leave to repreſent the impending ruin of the trade and commerce of the ſaid flouriſhing town and neighbourhood; that the produce of the manufactories under their direction, has hitherto, in a very great proportion, been exported to the American colonies, and on the demand from thence depends the employment of many thouſands of their ingenious and induſtrious artificers. The entire ceſſation of this important trade has not only ſhut up in their warehouſes a great part of their property, in different ſorts of goods provided for the American market alone, but obliges them daily to diſmiſs from employment their dependent workmen, who have no reſource but in the exerciſe of that trade. Every day will add to the number, from the utter inability of the petitioners to proceed in the accumulation of an uſeleſs ſtock, and a ſhort time muſt conſign great part of the moſt uſeful, but moſt neceſſitous members of their community, to abſolute idleneſs, and all its dreadful train of evils. Diſtreſſed in themſelves, they have no hopes of adminiſtring that relief to their wants, which, in every ordinary exigence, humanity has prompted them to; and, if not prevented by the timely interpoſition of Parliament, they ſee no poſſibility of repelling that poverty, diſtreſs and ruin, in which the ſaid town and neighbourhood muſt be ſoon involved, whatever be the fate of the kingdom at large. Abhorring the thought of ſtimulating the diſſentions of this nation, and urged only by ſober important truth, intereſting in its extenſive operation to every individual, they humbly recur to the wiſdom of Parliament in this their alarming ſituation; truſting that the faithful depoſitaries of the people's welfare, will find ſome temperate and honourable means of conciliating the differences of the Britiſh empire, which will revive the hopes of the manufacturer, and enable him to call back into the arms of induſtry, the poor diſtreſſed artificer."

Feb. 11. We hear that a great General Officer's refuſing to undertake the reduction of the Boſtonians to obedience, without the aid of ſo large a body of forces as 20,000 men, was only a feint to get off the appointment, he having privately declared, no command ſhould tempt him to meet thoſe men in hoſtility, whom he had for ſuch a number of years lived with on the greateſt terms of friendſhip and honourable confederacy.

Feb. 21. The ſhip Betſey, Capt. Dyſert, arrived at Liverpool from Virginia, was, on the firſt inſt. at ſea, ſtruck with lightning, which took the fore-maſt and deſcended downwards on the deck, taking ſome ſplinters out of the fore-maſt, burning two of the ſhrouds, and knocking the bell out of the gallows, then entered the ſteerage at the companion door, and running forwards between decks, made its way out at the ſtarboard-bow, ſtarting off three or four planks ſeveral feet in length, juſt above the water's edge. One man who happened to be in the foretop, was killed, and no ſigns of any thing belonging to him to be ſeen afterwards, except a check handkerchief, which was found hanging to the rigging; ſeveral more of the crew were much hurt in the ſteerage, but recovered again.

Feb. 22. Laſt night a meſſenger arrived from Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague, with ſome intelligence, which was immediately ſent to his Majeſty at the Queen's Palace.

A Gentleman of diſtinction has obtained a grant of working the royal mines in the province of Newfoundland, on condition of paying a part of the produce to the crown.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 19.

We hear Mr. QUINCEY of Boſton, on his return from England, intends to meet the Continental Congreſs in this city next month.

Extract of a Letter from London, February 13.

"Take care of traitors in Philadelphia, viz. ——— as well as ——— in New-York.

"The determination of the enſuing Congreſs will be final and deciſive. They cannot have too many lights nor too mature deliberation to guide them.—The united wiſdom of our country will beſt judge whether any relaxation can be made in their petition of rights, and whether they can afford to purchaſe ſuch a conſirmation as Lord Chatham's Bill propoſes, by a perpetual revenue of 300,000l. ſterling per annum; ſuch is the ſum which he expects. I am of opinion that nothing will move the King and his Miniſters, but abſolute ſubmiſſion, or a ſucceſsful reſiſtance. But an offer from you of ſuch a contribution to the relief of this country from its debt, would diſarm them of their only popular argument, and therefore arreſt the fatal meaſures by which they mean to eſtabliſh arbitary government over us. If it will be practicable I think it would be eligible; our forefathers purchaſed their undoubted rights in Magna Charta, by the gift of a ſum of money to the King, and I think we need not bluſh to follow ſo great an example.

"I do believe the Miniſtry do not wiſh any ſuch propoſition, becauſe they do no deſire an accomodation; but if we muſt draw the ſword, let us do it with as much apparent reluctance and juſtice on our ſide as poſſible;—this will be hanging a mill ſtone round the enemy's neck, which muſt ſooner or later draw them down to deſtruction.

"It is not expected that you will reſiſt, at leaſt the Miniſtry affect to believe ſo, and they aſſure themſelves of the defection of New-York. I think it my duty to inform, that there is a report here, and it comes through miniſterial channels, that ——— is in correſpondence with the Miniſtry; from this they pretend to derive information of what you have not thought proper to publiſh; among other things Lord Sandwich aſſerted in the Houſe of Lords, That the Congreſs came to a reſolution to conſider of a plan of ſubmiſſion and conciliation, and next day ordered the reſolution to be expunged. From this he argued your intention to throw off all dependency on this country, and that when your preſent demands were gratified, you would frame others, till you had annihilated the authority of Parliament. You will uſe this information touching ———, with that delicacy which the ſuſpicion of ſo diſhonourable and wicked a conduct requires, at the ſame time guarding againſt the daugerous conſequences of it to the Public Cauſe, ſhould it be true. If I can get any further intelligenee concerning him you ſhall have it.

"Whatever meaſures you reſolve upon, I am will ſatisfied, be well weighed, and meaſured by your ability to execute them; for it is on a belief that you cannot hold out under your non-import and non-export agreement, and a total ſtop put to your commerce by the Britiſh navy, that our enemies build all their hopes of reducing you to a ſpeedy and entire ſubmiſſion. I am fully ſatisfied that one year's faithful obſervation of your agrements, and ſacrifice of your trade, will compel the juſtice you demand, and eſtabliſh your rights for ever. It is impoſſible for me to believe that reſources can be wanting, or ſpirit to ſearch for them, when the prize is ſo great and important.

"War is determined on—you ſhould be prepared to meet it with ſucceſs, or ſubmit at once, and be ſlaves."

Extract of another letter of the ſame date.

"The miniſtry, as might be expected; carry every meaſure they chuſe to propoſe, though not without ſome oppoſition. The papers will give you ſome idea of the debates in the Houſe of Lords, on the motion for concurring with the Commons in their addreſs. The petition of the merchants to the Lords has been treated with neglect and contempt. A petition to the King is preparing as their laſt effort, but no hopes of preſent ſucceſs can be expected."

A number of families are moving themſelves, and their moſt valuable effects, from the town of Boſton into the country, in conſequence of the late advices from England.

Committee Chamber, April 17, 1775.

WHEREAS it is now under the conſideration of the Committee, to ſuſpend all trade and intercourſe with ſuch Colonies as have not acceded to the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, the Committee therefore have thought it proper to apprize their fellow-citizens of this matter that they govern themſelves accordingly, and avoid entering into any engagements with reſpect to ſuch colonies, from which they may be ſubjected to great inconveniencies hereafter.

By Order of the Committee,

JONATHAN B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

The Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet on Thurſday evening at 4 o'clock.

To the Honourable the COMMONS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN, *in Parliament aſſembled.*

The Humble Petition of the Merchants and Manufacturers, of the town of Mancheſter, intereſted in American commerce.

Moſt Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners have, for ſeveral years, carried on a very extenſive and beneficial trade with the Continent of America.

That the payments for goods exported to that country, have been ſuch, as to encourage the merchants and manufacturers to execute orders from thence with chearfulneſs and confidence.

That the ſtoppage of trade, occaſioned by the late unhappy difference with the Americans, will ſoon render it neceſſary to diſcharge vaſt numbers of workmen, who have been maintained by this commerce.

That it is not requiſite were it poſſible, to enumerate the evils, that muſt ariſe from the precarious ſituation, on which our intercourſe with America now ſtands, we, therefore, humbly recommend ourſelves to the care and protection of Parliament; we rely on your juſtice, your wiſdom, and your attention to the public welfare, by which our preſent apprehenſions may not only be removed, but a ſyſtem for our future commerce formed on a ſure and laſting baſis.

VOL. IV. NUMB. 183.

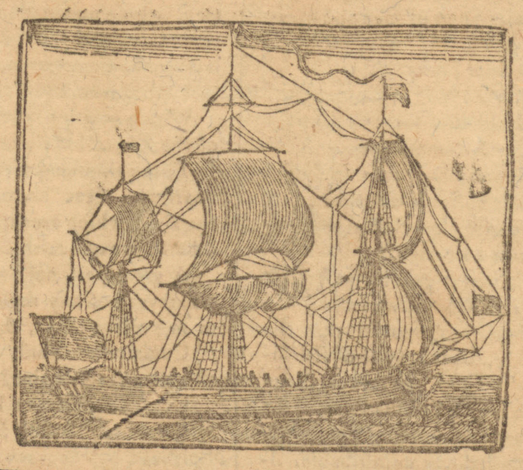
DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, APRIL 24th, 1775.



City of Phi'adelphia, April 24, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Nine-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loafis 0 7	1d. loafis 0 8½	1d. loafis 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 13¾	2d. ditto, 1 ¾	2d. ditto, 1 6¼
4d. ditto, 1 11½	4d. ditto, 2 1½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 7	8d. ditto, 4 3	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 2½	12d. ditto, 6 4½	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Aldermen.
SAMUEL POWEL, }

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday the 29th day of April inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Thomas Nevill, in Fourth-street, near Pine-street, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Fifth-street, between Spruce and Pine-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 180 feet; bounded by ground of Philemon Dickinson, and others; subject to a ground-rent of 9l. currency, per annum; late the estate of Michael Derry; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday the 29th day of April inst. at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Greenwich-street, between Moyamensing and Glouceſter-point roads, in the district of Southwark, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 220 feet; bounded by ground of —— Flower, and Mary Wharton's ground; late the estate of Matthias Garrett; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, a certain messuage or tenement, and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 31 feet, and in depth 97 feet; bounded by ground of Joseph Saunders, and others; subject to a ground-rent of 75l. per annum; late the estate of James Haldane; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday the 11th day of May next, on the premises, at three o'clock in the afternoon, that commodious and well situated INN, commonly called the Jolly Post, with the appurtenances, together with about 45 acres of land thereunto belonging; situate on the westerly side of the Bristol road, in the township of Oxford; bounded by lands of Dan Bristow, and others; late the estate of Joseph Thornhill; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, on the premises, a certain messuage, and tract of 80 acres of land, situate in the township of Wrights-town, Bucks County; late the property of Dennis Smith; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, at the house of William M'Call, Inn-keeper, in Plumsted township, one moiety or equal undivided half part of a certain tract of 180 acres of land, situate in the township of Tinicum, Bucks county; late the property of Matthew Hughes; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May next, on the premises, a messuage, and tract of 30 acres of land, situate in Durham, in the county of Bucks; late the property of John Cyphers; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

JOHN LIND,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has opened shop at the corner of Arch and Second-streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Edward Duffield, Watch-maker, where he carries on the said business in all its various branches, and at the most reasonable rates. He thinks it unnecessary to enlarge on particulars, as his abilities are sufficiently known in this city.

WANTED, an apprentice to said business.

TO BE LET,

For the Summer Season, or longer,

A VERY pleasant Country-House and Garden, on Wissahiccon Road, near four miles from town. Enquire of the Printer.

Boarding and Lodging for a few Boys, in a genteel family, and in a healthy commodious part of the town. Enquire as above.

Just published, and to be sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

EDWIN: Or the EMIGRANT.

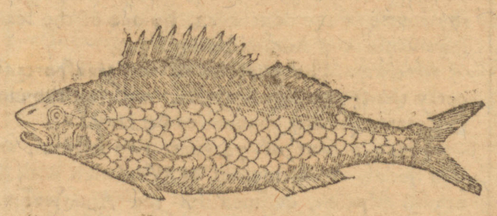
AN ECLOGUE.

To which are added,

Three other POETICAL SKETCHES.

By the Rev. MR. COOMBE.

Nec lusisse pudet. HOR.



FISHING TACKLE,

Of all sorts, for use of either SEA or RIVER, made and sold by

EDWARD POLE,

At his store in Market-street, near the Court-house, Philadelphia, viz.

RED cedar, hazle, hickory, dog wood, ash, bamboo, &c. fishing rods, either hollow or solid, plain or ringed, for fly, trolling, or bottom fishing; brass trolling wheels for salmon, rock, trout or pearch, with or without multipliers; bottom, layout, trolling and angling hemp and flax lines, cable laid, from large dolphin down to whiting and pearch, with hooks suitable from Bonettar to the smallest size; best green or white hair, silk, hardest, hempen, flaxen and cotton lines, for angling, trolling and deepsea fishing; trimmers, and man of war trimmers, and snap hooks; with or without springs, for pike fishing; a variety of floats, of all sizes, fitted with either swan or goose quills; artificial chub minnow, flies, moths and hackles, with suitable lines of any length; silk worms gut in knots and quarter knots; best Indian grass; bullets ready hung; dolphin, salmon, rock, jack and trout, box and plain swivels; deepseas, with or without swivels, for river and cape fishing; leads made of various patterns, for use of Black Point and other fishing; all sorts and sizes of best Kerby and common fish hooks, ready hung on silk, hair, silk worms gut, grass or Indian weed; all sorts and sizes of best Kerby and common fish hooks, without snooding, by the hundred or smaller quantity; shark hooks hung on chains, harpoons, fish giggs and grains; small portable boxes, compleatly fitted with a variety of fishing tackle; 6, 8, 10 and 12 stave pocket reels, furnished with lines, &c. casting, minnow, landing and scoop nets; large and small seines for either shad, pearch or herrings.

All kinds of fishing tackle mended.

Any gentlemen going on parties of pleasure in the fishing way, either to Black Point, sea, river, or any other place, may be completely furnished with any kind of fishing tackle.

An allowance is made to those who purchase quantities to sell again.

All orders from town or country will be carefully attended to, thankfully received, and duly executed.

Said POLE continues selling all kinds of the best GROCERIES, as usual.

N. B. Any persons who understand making of casting nets and seines, may meet with immediate employment by applying as above.

At the REQUEST *of a number of the* INHABITANTS,

DOCTOR M'GINNIS,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Will be at Carlisle Town the first of May,

WHERE he may be consulted in all disorders of the teeth, gums, sockets, ulcers, cancers, fungous, fistulas, suppurations and inflammations in the gums; not the gums only are afflicted by these disorders, but also the teeth, jaw, head, &c.

Those who have had the misfortune of losing their teeth, have now an opportunity of having natural or artificial fixed in or grafted on the stumps, from a single tooth to a complete set.—If the sound teeth be ever so black, he will make them as white as ever they were, without giving the least pain; he prevents them from rotting, and those that are decayed from getting worse. He extracts teeth and stumps with great ease and safety.

*** His antiscorbutic dentifrice has proved beyond all contradiction, to be the most efficacious ever offered to the Public for preserving the teeth, gums, and sweet breath, and effectually eradicates the scurvy, be it ever so bad, and restores the gums to their pristine state; and a few days continuance will cure the tooth-ach, and prevent its return. Price Six Shillings, with proper directions in print.——On his way to Philadelphia he will attend a week at York Town; also a week at Lancaster.

N. B. His grateful acknowledgments are due to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Neister Counties, in Maryland, for their past favours, and hopes, by the experience they have had, that he merits their further encouragement, when he attends among them next June or July.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

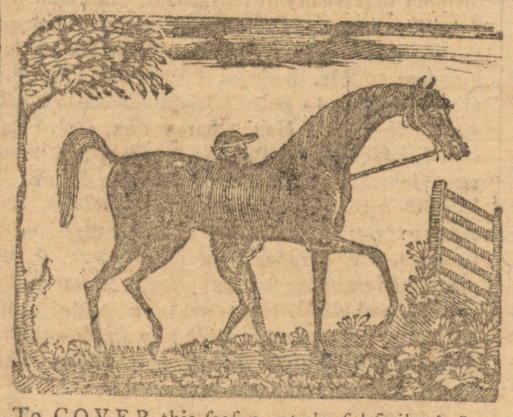
JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THE EXAMINATION of the *Wilmington Publick School* is to begin on *Tuesday* the 2d day of *May* ensuing; at which time and place the *Trustees* of said School are desired to attend.



TO COVER this season, at the subscriber's seat, in Newtown Township, Glouceſter county, opposite Philadelphia,

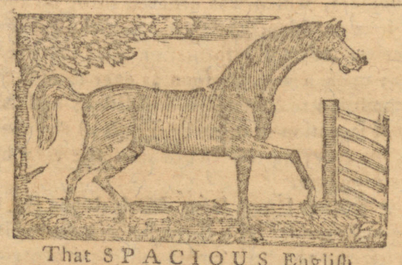
YOUNG VALLIANT,

at Twenty Shillings the season, until the first of August.

VALLIANT is a jet black, rising four years old, fifteen and an half hands high, with a beautiful blaze in his face, well built, remarkable for courage and lofty carriage, and is thought by good judges suitable to get good stock for the draft or saddle. He was got by that noted English Dray Horse imported by Colonel Francis, from Lincolnshire, (Old England.) Any persons that send their Mares, may depend upon their being taken good care of, and good pasture at 2/6 per week, by

MARMADUKE COOPER.

N. B. The English Dray Horse imported by Colonel Francis, was advertised to be kept at the subscriber's, but for some reasons was let go to Chester County, upon Brandywine. In order that the publick should not be disappointed, he informs them of this. Those Mares that missed being with foal by the old horse last season, shall have the ensuing season of the Colt for Ten Shillings cash.



That SPACIOUS English

DRAY HORSE,

Kept last season by MARMADUKE COOPER, in West New-Jersey, and was imported by Colonel FRANCIS, from Lincolnshire, in Old England, is now to Cover at the subscriber's in Pennsbury township, in Chester county, between Kennet Meeting-House, and the Forks of Brandywine creek, near Benjamin Taylor's mill, at FORTY SHILLINGS per MARE for the Season, until the first of August next.

THE DRAY HORSE is a jet black, with a large star and snip, measures seventeen hands and one inch high, sixteen inches round the knee joint, and is perhaps the broadest horse on the Continent. The said horse is much admired for his high courage, lofty carriage, and trueness in drawing, and is judged to be the strongest horse in the province; and can be assured by proof, that he has got the most, likeliest, largest, and strongest colts of any horse ever imported into the province: much more with truth might be added, but as he covered at the same place four seasons past, and is so well known that it is needless to enlarge. Any person that please to send their mares, may be assured the best care shall be taken of them, and any that live at a distance may have good pasture at Two Shillings per week, by me

ISAAC TAYLOR.

N. B. There is divers of the said horse's colts sold lately from eighty to one hundred and forty pounds apiece, some of which seem likely to be nearly or quite as large as himself.

DAVID REID,

GARDENER and SEEDMAN, from London, living in Spring-Garden;

WILL supply any Gentleman or other person with any quantity of Garden Seed, which he will warrant to be of good quality: They may be had at his stall at the Court-house every day of the week (Sunday excepted) or at the Widow Lawrence's in Second-street, near the Market, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL built three story brick HOUSE, situated in Arch-street, next to Mr. Samuel Smith and Philip Clumberg: It has two rooms upon one floor, an alley, a large kitchen, and a small room behind it, all of brick: It is insured and electrised, and pays only five dollars ground-rent. Any person inclinable to purchase the same, may know the terms (which will be made easy) by applying to JACOB EHRENZELLER, at the Bay Horse, in Philadelphia.

March 22, 1775.

WAS left with the subscriber, at the sign of the Death of the Fox, in New-Jersey, by one RICHARD SHEE, a sorrel Horse, and a Saddle. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, and pay charges, otherwise he will be sold for the same in six days after date.

WILLIAM ELDRIGE.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, if not sold before by private sale,

A LARGE commodious three story brick house, well finished, in Plumb street, a little above Third-street, in the district of Southwark, containing in front seventeen feet, and in depth twenty-two feet, the lot eighteen feet and a half by ninety feet, subject to a ground rent of Three Pounds Five Shillings, currency, per annum, adjoining land of ELLIS PRICE, deceased, and others. The house is insured and in good order. For terms apply to WILLIAM SINGLETON, on the premises.

N. B. The reason of his selling the above house, is that he intends shortly to leave this city.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Ridley township, Chester county, on the 22d of March instant, a sorrel GELDING, with a blaze down his face, about fourteen and an half hands high, nine years old this spring, paces, trots and gallops, a switch tail and mane untrimmed, low carriaged, lazy, no hackney, has been used for draught, and was in good order. Whoever secures the said horse, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

SKETCHLEY MORTON.

N. B. A small quantity of Money found by JOHN BRYAN, on the road between Chester and Darby. Enquire as above.

NOW ON HAND,

And will be SOLD, wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms,

A LARGE and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the approaching season, imported in the last fall vessels from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, by

WILLIAM TURNBULL,

In Second-street, the fourth door below Chesnut-street, and the corner of Videll's-alley.

Likewise a few crates of plain and enamelled QUEENS WARE sorted, suitable for town or country.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY about the first of August, 1774, from the subscriber's plantation, on Wecomoco River, in Somerset county, Maryland, a Negro man named JACK, of a very black complection, about twenty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, has a lofty carriage, is nimble when he walks, very well made, and strong, has a pleasant countenance when talked with, and when he laughs shews his white teeth: His cloaths cannot be described, as those he took with him must be worn out. He would have been advertised before, but he was thought to be harboured by other Negroes, which I believe was not so. Whoever takes up said Negro and brings him home, or secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS IRVING.

Alexandria, March 20, 1775.

THE partnership of HARPER and HARTSHORNE being dissolved by mutual consent, they desire all those indebted to them to make payment; and those who have demands against them are desired to bring in their accompts.

AS ABRAHAM USHER intends shortly for Europe, all persons indebted to him by bond, note or book debt, are requested to pay off their respective balances; and those who have any demands against him, are desired to send in their accounts.

N. B. USHER and HENRY have on hand sundry DRY GOODS, which they will sell low for cash or short credit.

THOMAS DORSEY,

At the store lately occupied by Hubley and Graff, on the west side of Front-street, five doors below Chesnut-street, SELLS, wholesale and retail,

LISBON, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port and other wines; old Jamaica spirits; excellent French brandy; West-India rum and molasses; single refined loaf sugar; lump, sugar-house and muscovado ditto; coffee, chocolate, allspice, pepper, rice and ginger; mace, cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon; Welton's and country snuff; brimstone, allum and copperas; indigo, madder, chip'd logwood, redwood and fustick; wrapping paper, lamp oil, corks, rozin and glue. Also gallon, half gallon, and quart bottles.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the first day of July next,

A THREE story brick House, a few doors below the Second-street Bridge, now occupied by PAUL FOOKS. Apply to SAMUEL MORRIS, in Market-street, near Fourth-street.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

THE remainder part of a lease, which has four years to come from the 25th of March last, of a well accustomed Livery Stable in Sixth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia, which has been in great repute for many years: It will accommodate upwards of thirty horses with good stalls, and has a large and commodious yard, with extraordinary good sheds for chairs, and a good coach-house, all in good repair. For terms apply to JOHN PERKINS, in Fifth-street, or to Mrs. KEMBLE, in Chesnut-street, opposite the State-House.

By the Captains DEANE *and* COUPAR, *arrived at New York from London, and Capt.* SHROUDY, *arrived here from Briſtol, we have the following advices.*

WARSAW, January 10.

IT is ſaid that ſeveral letters have been intercepted, by which it is diſcovered that ſome deteſtable plot is again carrying on againſt the life of our monarch.

Moſcow, (Ruſſia) Jan. 23. On Saturday laſt, the 21ſt inſt. the rebel Pugatcheff, and four of his accomplices were executed according to their ſentences. Pugatcheff and his pricipal aſſociate named Perſilieff were beheaded; the three others were hanged; eighteen were knouted and ſent to Siberia, amongſt whom was an officer who had been inſtrumental in fomenting the rebellion. As ſoon as Pugatcheff was brought upon the ſcaffold, the detail of his crimes and his condemnation were twice deliberately read; he acknowledged the juſtice of his ſentence, and declared to the people in a ſhort ſpeech, that he was not the perſon he had given himſelf out to be, but that he was a Don Coſſack, by name Pugatcheff. His head is fixed on an iron ſpike over a wheel, on which his body and Perſilieff's are placed; and his limbs are expoſed in four different parts of the town, where they are to remain till to-morrow: when, it is ſaid, all the bodies are to be burnt, together with the ſcaffold. The whole of this execution paſſed without the leaſt tumult, and tranquility ſeems to be perfectly re-eſtabliſhed. A general pardon is ſaid to have been publiſhed in the provinces which were the ſeat of rebellion.

Florence, Feb. 18. On Tueſday laſt Cardinal Braſchi was unanimouſly elected Pope. He was born at Ceſena, near Ravenna, in the Romagna; is 58 years of age; was created Cardinal by the late Pope in the year 1773; and ſoon after appointed Treaſurer to the Apoſtolic Chamber.—He has now aſſumed the name of Pius VI.

Dublin, Feb. 2. The order for the embarkation for America, of the 17th regiment of light dragoons, the 35th, 49th, and 63d regiments of foot, is ſudden. Theſe regiments will embark at Cork in the beginning of March. The dragoons will be completed to 30 a troop; each troop takes 20 horſes, and ten diſmounted dragoons. Seven hundred recruits are raiſing; no queſtions aſked them about religion.

Edinburgh, Feb. 28. On Friday evening an expreſs arrived, countermanding the troops that were ordered for Ireland, as the regiments in Ireland that were to go to America have received contrary orders.

LONDON, *February* 16.

The force which is expected to rendezvous at Boſton and its neighbourhood by the 19th of April next, we hear, will conſiſt of 13,000 effective men, conſiſting of fifteen regiments of foot, one of light dragoons, ſeven companies of artillery, and twenty-ſeven of marines.

Returns are ordered to be made of all the out-penſioners in England, Scotland, and Ireland, to compoſe the new independent companies.

The conſequence of an American war (which Heaven avert!) to England will be, eſtates in houſes ſelling for nought; in land high; money very ſcarce, and public credit low; no debts paying, no trade ſtirring; the manufacturers ſtarving; poor rates raiſing, and thieves encreaſing.

It is beyond doubt, that ſix large ſhips ſailed lately, three from Holland, and the reſt from France, with arms and ammunition and other implements of war, for our colonies in America, and more are preparing for the ſame place.

Numbers of Gentlemen here are about to embark for America, to act with the Americans as Volunteers.

This day arrived a mail from Holland and Flanders, which brings advice, that an open rupture between two northern Powers is expected very ſoon.

By ſome private letters which arrived a few days ſince, at the office of one of the Secretaries of State, from ſeveral of the ſea-port towns in Spain, information was brought that the greateſt warlike preparations are carrying on with the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch.

An intelligent correſpondent aſſures us, he has received advice from the Indies, that the French have eight thouſand men in the Mauritius, ready armed, to execute any ſcheme in that part of the world.

A Gentleman of fortune and probity at the weſt end of the town received a copy of the addreſs to his Majeſty, with his anſwer, about an hour after it was preſented, which he immediately ſent by an expreſs, ready for that purpoſe, to the north of Scotland, where a veſſel was ready to ſail at a minute's warning. This is the fourth veſſel that has ſailed from the ſame quarter within theſe three weeks for the continent of America.

The Lord Mayor is making great preparations at the Manſion Houſe, for the grand feſtival which is to be given to the patriotic Peers. The Royal Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland are requeſted to honour the city with their preſence on that day, as the great body of merchants who are injured by the perſecution of the Americans, wiſh to teſtify their gratitude and reſpect to thoſe illuſtrious ſupporters of their liberties and their commerce.

Feb. 18. At a very numerous meeting of independent merchants of the city of London, yeſterday, at the London tavern, it was unanimouſly agreed to contribute to the relief of the Americans. A ſubſcription was opened, and in leſs than an hour 15,000l. was ſubſcribed.

In the letter from Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, brought into the Houſe of Lords on Tueſday laſt by Lord Dartmouth, there is the following paragraph, which created no ſmall amuſement, at leaſt among the minority Lords.

"That he (Lord Dunmore) was much obliged to Lord Dartmouth for his repeated aſſurances of the countenance and warmeſt protection of *Government*, but he was afraid it would avail him nothing, as the very *name of Government* was held in the greateſt contempt; and the greater part of them (the Virginians) would accept of no protection of that kind."

The accounts from Lord Dunmore of the ſpirit of the people of Virginia, and the equal vigour of the other American provinces, have thrown the miniſtry into a ſtate of deſpondency. The ſanguine ſtrings which they ſcrewed up ſo high begin to relax, and an univerſal change of men and meaſures muſt be adopted.

Extract of a letter from York, Feb. 13.

"This day there was a meeting of a number of the inhabitants at the Guildhall, for the purpoſe of petitioning the Houſe of Commons to enforce the American acts, in imitation of that preſented from Birmingham. The buſineſs was opened by a Gentleman in a very forcible ſpeech, but the propoſal was quaſhed without a diviſion."

Feb. 23. Yeſterday about a quarter paſt four o'clock, in the Houſe of Commons, the Lord Mayor got up in his place, and moved that the proceedings of that Houſe, of the 17th of February, 1769, might be read, which being done, ſome other extracts which his Lordſhip called for, were likewiſe read. He then made an excellent ſpeech upon what he called proceedings unjuſtifiable, illegal, and unwarrantable; and moved, that the reſolution of the 17th of February, 1769, which declares, "That John Wilkes, Eſq; having been in this preſent ſeſſion of Parliament expelled this Houſe, *was, and is incapable* of being elected a member to ſerve in this Parliament," be expunged from the Journals of this Houſe, as ſubverſive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom. Mr. Serjeant Glynn ſeconded the motion, and then a general debate enſued, in which Lord North, the Hon. Charles Fox, Col. Fitzroy, Sir George Saville, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wallace, the two Mr. Grenvilles, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Adair, Capt. Luttrel, and ſeveral others, were ſpeakers. The arguments were warm, and to the point. Moſt of the ſpeakers were in favour of the motion, and plainly proved that the book of numbers does not prove that thoſe who *divide* with the majority always *think* with them. Several who ſpoke, roſe more than once.

The queſtion was repeatedly attempted to be put, but was as often prevented by the new ſpeakers riſing. A little after eleven however, "*the Queſtion*," *the Queſtion*," was ſo far the prevailing call, that it was put, and the Houſe divided, when the numbers were,

For the motion 171,—— Againſt it 229.

Yeſterday a meeting of the North-American merchants was held at the King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, when a new Petition to the Houſe of Commons on the preſent critical ſituation of American affairs, was propoſed, read, agreed to, and was preſented this day at noon.

We are told that the conciliatory meaſures adopted by the Miniſter, have been occaſioned by ſome diſcoveries made relative to the latent deſigns of the French Cabinet.

Feb. 25. This day the Sheriffs of London preſented a petition to the Houſe of Commons from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, againſt the Bill for reſtraining the Commerce, and prohibiting the fiſhery of the New-England provinces, which was ordered to lie on the table.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the miniſtry have received certain information that the French are bent upon a war, as ſoon as ever they ſhall be in a condition to commence hoſtilities; and that their fixed intention is to make England the theatre of it, by carrying the ſword into the very heart of the kingdom.

A private letter from Madrid has the following article:—"The Engliſh Ambaſſador is treated here by the Spaniards with great contempt, on what account is not known; he has however, deſired to be recalled, being greatly diſpleaſed at his uneaſy ſituation. It is therefore expected that a war will very ſoon break out between England and Spain; and what confirms this conjecture is, that the greateſt preparations are making for war in all the ſea ports in this kingdom."

The petition of the city of London againſt the New England reſtraining bill was preſented, and referred to a Committee of the whole houſe.

Read a ſecond time in the Houſe of Commons, and committed, the bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the North American Colonies, and alſo to reſtrain them from fiſhing on the Banks of Newfoundland, &c.

Feb. 28. Private letters from New-York, brought by a Packet arrived this day, mention, that the Aſſembly there have proteſted againſt the Reſolutions of the Congreſs, have begged the protection of Government, and are determined to trade as uſual.

March 1. On Tueſday Mr. Alderman Oliver preſented a petition from the ſociety of Quakers, againſt the "bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay and New Hampſhire, and Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, in North-America, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; and to prohibit ſuch provinces and Colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the Banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein to be mentioned, under certain conditions, and for a time to be limited; and ſetting forth, that the petitioners are informed, that in the iſland of Nantucket, on the coaſt of New-England, there are about 5000 inhabitants, nine tenths of whom are of the people called Quakers; and that the ſaid iſland is for the moſt part barren and ſandy, not yielding proviſion for a twentieth part of its inhabitants; and that the inhabitants, almoſt wholly depend upon the whale fiſhery for their ſubſiſtence, purchaſing with the produce of the ſaid occupation, grain and other neceſſaries from the neighbouring Colonies; and that, if the ſaid bill ſhould paſs into a law, theſe people would unavoidably be expoſed to all the hardſhips of famine, as no proviſions can be imported from any of the neighbouring Colonies, and their trade by which they ſubſiſt, will be totally prohibited; and that the ſaid inhabitants, to the beſt of the petitioners information and belief, are entirely innocent, in reſpect to the preſent diſturbances in America: Wherefore, in conſideration of the miſeries impending over ſo large a part of their breſhren, and others their fellow ſubjects, in that iſland, and in the neighbourhood, under the like circumſtances, the petitioners entreat the houſe that the ſaid bill may not paſs into a law, as thereby a moſt grievous puniſhment would be inflicted on the innocent, and a body of men, whoſe occupation is hazardous, their gains uncertain, and their labours neceſſary to themſelves and the community, would be ſubjected to inevitable ruin and deſtruction."

Which petition was referred to the Committee of the whole Houſe on that bill.

Three thouſand butts of porter are ordered on board the fleet bound to Boſton, for the uſe of the army which are already there, and who are in a bad ſtate of health for the want of beer, &c.

A great perſonage has inſiſted that no Colonel, whatever, of any regiment intended for America, or at preſent there, ſhall ſtay from their corps.

Commodore Duff, in the Romney, is to have the command of the Newfoundland ſtation.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth for the men of war deſtined to ſail for Boſton, to be ready at Spithead by the 12th inſtant, to receive on board the troops, with the Generals.

It is ſaid that orders were ſent from the Admiralty for a clean frigate to hold herſelf in readineſs to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice, which is to take a Nobleman of abilities over to New-York, in order to improve and confirm the conciliating ſpirit which has taken place there, by giving the inhabitants the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from government of protection, and every other encouragement which they can reaſonably deſire.

March 4. We hear a motion of the firſt importance will be made in the Houſe of Lords, in the courſe of the next week, by one of the leading members of Adminiſtration.

March 7. The expence of the tranſports to carry the troops to America, will, on the moſt moderate eſtimate, amount to 80,000l.

A man of war of 74 guns, two frigates, and two ſloops, are fitting out at Woolwich with the utmoſt diſpatch, deſtined for the American expedition.

March 10. Deputations are ſent from hence to Boſton, to try ſeveral perſons in America.

This morning upwards of 1200 drums were ſent down the river, to be carried to the Downs, in order to be put on board the tranſports bound to America.

By the bill now depending for reſtraining the commerce and navigation of the American Colonies, particularly their fiſhery, after reciting the former acts, by which ſuch trade and navigation were permitted, it enacts.

THAT during the combination and diſorders which at this time prevail within the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay and New Hampſhire, and Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, it being unfit that the inhabitants of the ſaid provinces and Colonies ſhould enjoy the ſaid privileges of trade to which his Majeſty's *obedient* ſubjects are entitled, after a time to be limited, and during the continuance of this act, no merchandizes enumerated by former acts, being the manufacture of the above provinces; which are to be brought to ſome other Britiſh Colony, or to Great-Britain; or any merchandize, which ſhall at that time have been imported into the ſaid Province or Colonies, ſhall be ſhipped from any of the ſaid Provinces or Colonies to any place whatſoever, other than to Great Britain, or ſome of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; and that no other merchandizes whatſoever, of the manufacture of the ſaid provinces or Colonies, or which ſhall at any time have been imported into the ſame, ſhall after the ſaid limited time, be ſhipped from any of the ſaid Colonies to any place whatſoever, except Great Britain or Ireland, or the Britiſh iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies, on forfeiture of ſhip and cargo.

Alſo, that after a limited time, and during this act, no ſort of wines, ſalt, or any goods or commodities, whatſoever (except horſes, victuals, and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, and goods for the victualling his Majeſty's ſhips, and for his Majeſty's forces or garriſons, or the produce of the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies) ſhall be imported on any pretence whatſoever, unleſs ſuch goods be ſhipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture of goods and veſſel.

Likewiſe, that if any veſſel, not belonging to Great Britain or Ireland, or the iſlands of Guernſey or Jerſey ſhall be found, after the limited time, carrying on any fiſhery upon any part of North-America, or having on board materials for ſuch fiſhery, unleſs the maſter produce to the commander of any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war ſtationed for the ſuperintendance of the American fiſheries, a certificate under the hand of the Governor of the Colonies of Quebec, Newfoundland, Saint John, Nova Scotia, New-York, New-Jerſey, Penſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt Florida, or Weſt Florida, ſetting forth that ſuch veſſel hath cleared out from ſome one of the ſaid Colonies, and that ſhe actually belongs to his Majeſty's ſubjects, inhabitants of the ſaid Colony, it ſhall be lawful for any of the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of war ſtationed for the protection of the fiſhery upon the coaſt of North America, to ſeize, and proſecute all ſuch veſſels, with a proviſo, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to any veſſel belonging to the French King, which ſhall be found fiſhing, and not carrying on any illicit trade.

Theſe conſtraints to be diſcontinued, ſo ſoon as obedience to the laws ſhall be reſtored. Perſons giving falſe certificates to be declared incapable of ſerving his Majeſty, and ſubject to other pains and penalties.

NEW-YORK, *April* 20.

This day the deputies from the ſeveral counties, precincts, and townſhips of this Colony, are to meet and hold a Provincial Convention in this city.

We hear by Capt. Coupar, that his Excellency Governor Tryon, our Governor, was ſhortly to embark for New-York.

[We have no papers from Boſton by yeſterday's poſt.—The report is, that as the printers were moving their types out of the town the packages were ſtopped and broken open by the ſoldiery, and the letters ſcattered or thrown into diſorder, ſo that no paper could be got ready for the poſt.]

To the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble Petition of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Colony of NEW-YORK.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the General Aſſembly of the colony of New-York, beg leave moſt humbly to approach your Majeſty.

Inviolably attached to your perſon and government, to which we are bound by the ſtrongeſt ties of duty and affection, and in the fulleſt aſſurance that your paternal care is extended over ALL YOUR PEOPLE, as well the inhabitants of the new world, as thoſe who flouriſh and are happy under your more immediate influence in the old; we are emboldened to throw ourſelves at your Majeſty's feet, humble petitioners, in behalf of the loyal colony which we repreſent.

Vouchſafe, then, moſt gracious Sovereign, to attend to the prayer of your faithful ſubjects, and while we are pleading our own cauſe, and the cauſe of liberty and humanity, deign to conſider us as advocates for our ſiſter colonies alſo.

The preſent unhappy and unnatural diſputes between the Parent State and your Majeſty's American dominions, give us the deepeſt and moſt unfeigned concern.—We lament it as one of the greateſt misfortunes, that the happy and peaceful harmony, which has hitherto ſubſiſted between us, ſhould now by any means be interrupted; and 'tis the earneſt and firſt wiſh of our hearts, that it may be ſpeedily reſtored, and placed upon ſo permanent a baſis, as that neither time or accident may be ever able to diſturb it.

We acknowledge with the warmeſt gratitude, the favour and protection of our mother country; which flowing from policy, dictated by wiſdom and humanity, hath enabled us to become ſo important a part of the Britiſh empire; and we beſeech your Majeſty to believe us, when we aſſure you, that we ſtill retain the duty and affection of children,—that we love and reverence our venerable parent, and that no calamity would be ſo truly afflicting to us, as a ſeparation from her. We acknowledge there are appearances which may be conſtrued to our diſadvantage, and that ſeveral of the meaſures purſued by the colonies are by no means juſtifiable; yet, while we diſapprove and condemn them, we entreat you as the indulgent father of your people, to view them in the moſt favourable light, and to conſider them as the honeſt, tho' diſorderly, ſtruggles of liberty, not the licentious efforts of independence.

Your Majeſty's American ſubjects have hitherto been in a ſtate of infancy, and till lately, have ſubmitted implicitly, and without repining, to the authority of the parent ſtate: They have now reached the period of maturity, and think themſelves intitled to their birth-right, an equal participation of freedom with their fellow ſubjects in Britain. It is with this view we now addreſs your Majeſty. We mean not to become independent of the Britiſh Parliament; on the contrary, we chearfully acknowledge our ſubordination to it as the grand legiſlature of the empire; we wiſh only to enjoy the rights of Engliſhmen, and to have that ſhare of liberty, and thoſe privileges ſecured to us, which we are intitled to, upon the principles of our FREE AND HAPPY CONSTITUTION. Permit us, therefore, moſt gracious Sovereign, to lay our grievances before you, which we now do with the greateſt humility, and in the fulleſt aſſurance, that your royal juſtice and clemency will be exerted in our behalf.

Your Majeſty's ſubjects in this colony, think it eſſential to freedom, and the undoubted right of Engliſhmen, that no taxes ſhould be impoſed on them without THEIR CONSENT given perſonally, or by their repreſentatives.—This right we do not at preſent enjoy, inaſmuch as the Britiſh Parliament (in which we have no repreſentation) have claimed and exerciſed a right of making laws, binding upon us in all caſes whatſoever. This claim, and this exerciſe of unlimited power by the Parliament, we eſteem a grievance of the moſt dangerous nature, and directly tending to the ſubverſion of our conſtitutional liberties. We are willing, to the utmoſt of our abilities, to contribute our proportion to the ſupport of government; but we would do it in a conſtitutional manner, by the interpoſition of the Colony Legiſlature.

We likewiſe beg leave to declare to your Majeſty, that we conſider the acts of Parliament raiſing a revenue in America, but more eſpecially thoſe to provide for the ſupport of civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in the colonies, and extending the courts of admiralty beyond their ancient limits, giving them a concurrent juriſdiction, in cauſes heretofore cognizable only in the courts of common law, and by that means depriving the American ſubjects of a trial by jury, as grievous and deſtructive of our rights and privileges.

That the act of Parliament authorizing the apprehenſion of perſons reſident in the colonies, on ſuſpicion of certain offences, and ſending them out of the ſame to be tried, is dangerous to the lives and liberties of your Majeſty's American ſubjects, as it deprives them of a trial by a Jury of the vicinage, which in all caſes, is the grand ſecurity and birth-right of Engliſhmen.

That we humbly conceive, the act requiring the legiſlature of this colony to provde for the ſervices therein mentioned, and the other for ſuſpending the legiſlative power thereof, till ſuch requiſition ſhould be complied with, were unconſtitutional, and tended to deſtroy that confidence, which we had always repoſed in the mother country.

That the impoſition of duties upon articles of commerce imported from Great-Britain is oppreſſive and impolitic, as it gives the greateſt encouragement to illicit trade, and operates as a prohibition on our commerce with the mother country; which for the mutual advantage of both, we conceive, ought to be free and unreſtricted.

That the act passed in the 14th year of your Majesty's reign, imposing duties upon certain articles imported into the province of Quebec (the limits whereof by an act of the same year are so extended as to comprehend all the Indian country from Hudson's Bay, to the mouth of the Ohio river) and restricting the importation of those duties articles to the port of St. John, on the river Sorel, is injurious to this colony, as it almost intirely destroys our important Indian trade; that port being so very remote from this and the other colonies, that the conveyance of goods thither, for the prosecution of that traffick, must unavoidably be attended with so enormous an expence, as well nigh amounts to a total prohibition; —the unmerited discrimination made by the first above mentioned act in favour of the sugar colonies, by subjecting the continental colonies to a larger duty on particular articles, is so detrimental to the interest of this colony, that we cannot avoid complaining of it to your Majesty, as a grievance.

We likewise think, the act prohibiting the legislature of this colony from passing any law, for the emission of paper currency to be a legal tender therein, is disadvantageous to the growth and commerce thereof; an abridgment of your Majesty's prerogative (in the preservation of which we are deeply interested) and a violation of our legislative rights; and may hereafter disable your Majesty's subjects, upon proper requisition, and upon certain emergencies, from granting such aids as may be necessary for the general safety of the empire.

The act for the regulation of the government of Quebec, we must beg leave to mention also to your Majesty, as the extension of that province and the indulgence granted by it to Roman catholics, have given great uneasiness to the minds of many of your Majesty's American subjects.

The late act for shutting up the port of Boston, and altering the charter of the Massachusetts Bay, we presume not to mention to your Majesty, without first assuring you, that we in many instances disapprove of the conduct of that province, and beseeching your gracious interposition in their favour; we cannot however help observing, that those acts establish a dangerous precedent, by inflicting punishment without formality of a trial.

With the highest satisfaction, most gracious Sovereign, we reflect on your royal declaration from the throne at your happy accession, that it was essential to the impartial administration of justice, and one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of your subjects, that your judges should hold their commissions *during good behaviour*; permit us then to pray, that you will be graciously pleased to remove the distinction between your subjects in England and those in America, by commissioning your judges here to hold their offices on the same tenure: In which case, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we stand ready to give such adequate and permanent salaries, as will render them independent of the people.

We have now, most gracious Sovereign, stated our grievances to your Majesty; we have done it, we trust, with all the respect due to the best of Kings, and with that decent freedom becoming the Representatives of a faithful, ancient, and loyal Colony; and we have not the least doubt, but that by your merciful mediation and interposition, we shall obtain the desired redress, and have such a system of government confirmed to us by your Majesty, and your two Houses of Parliament, as will sufficiently ascertain and limit the authority claimed by the British Legislature over this Colony, and secure to us those just and invaluable Rights and Privileges which all your Majesty's subjects are entitled to. This, most gracious Sovereign, is the sum of our wishes, and the end of our desires; and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we are convinced this will be the only effectual method of quieting the minds of your Majesty's faithful American subjects, and of restoring that harmony and cordial union between the mother country and us, which is so essential to the welfare and prosperity of both.—We beseech your Majesty to believe, that our earnest prayer to Heaven is, that your Majesty may continue long the happy and beloved monarch of a brave, a free, a virtuous and united people, and that your children after you may continue to fill the British throne to the latest generations.

By Order of the General Assembly.

JOHN CRUGER, SPEAKER.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, City of New-York, the 25th day of March, 1775.

To the Right Honourable the LORDS SPIRITUAL *and* TEMPORAL *of* GREAT-BRITAIN, *in Parliament assembled.*

The MEMORIAL of his Majesty's faithful Subjects the REPRESENTATIVES of the Colony of NEW-YORK, in General Assembly convened.

May it please your Lordships,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Representatives of the Colony of New-York, in General Assembly convened, are conscious, when we address your Lordships, that we are applying to a body who have ever been distinguished for the firmest attachment to the principles of liberty, and that happiest result of them, the British Constitution.

We acknowledge ourselves, and the people we represent, strictly bound by the ties of faith and allegiance to our most gracious Sovereign, that we justly owe the same faith and allegiance as are due to him from his subjects in Great-Britain; that we regard him with the utmost veneration, and that we shall ever be ready to contribute to his service, and to support the dignity of his crown and government.

We esteem ourselves happy in our connexion with the parent state, whose true interests are inseparably united with our own; and we are fully sensible, that none but the enemies of both countries could ever wish to disjoin them.

Impressed with these sentiments, we consider ourselves as parts of one great empire, in which it is necessary there should be some supreme regulating power. But though we acknowledge the existence of such power, yet we conceive it by no means comprehends a right of binding us in all cases whatsoever; because a power of so unbounded an extent would totally deprive us of security, and reduce us to a state of the most abject servitude.

The Colonies, as your Lordships know, were not in contemplation when the forms of the British Constitution were established; it followed therefore from its principles, when colonization took place, that the Colonists carried with them all the rights they were entitled to in the country from which they emigrated; but as from their local circumstances, they were precluded from sharing in the representation in that legislature in which they had been represented, they of right claimed and enjoyed a legislature of their own, always acknowledging the King, or his Representative as one branch thereof; this right they have pointedly, repeatedly, and zealously asserted, as what only could afford them that security which their fellow subjects in Great-Britain enjoy, under a Constitution, at once the envy and admiration of surrounding nations; because no money can be raised upon the subject in Great-Britain, nor any law made that is binding on him, without the concurrence of those who have been elected by the people to represent them.

For what happiness can the Colonists expect, if their lives and properties are at the absolute disposal of others, and that power which when restrained within its just bounds, would dispense light and heat to the whole empire, may be employed like a devouring flame, to consume and destroy them?

Your Lordships will excuse, nay, we doubt not, will commend us for speaking at this important juncture, with the freedom becoming the Representatives of a Free People, when addressing ourselves to this most illustrious body.

We therefore beg leave, on this occasion, to declare, that we conceive the People of the Colonies entitled to equal Rights and Privileges with their fellow subjects in Great Britain.

That upon these principles, it is a grievance of a most alarming nature, That the Parliament of Great-Britain should claim a right to enact laws binding the Colonies in all cases whatsoever.

Incompatible as this claim is with the very idea of Freedom, your Lordships cannot wonder that the Colonies should express an invincible repugnance to it. Absolute and uncontroulable power in any man, or body of men, necessarily implies absolute slavery in those who are subject to it, even should such a power not be carried into execution; yet let it be remembered, that the Liberties of an Englishman are his Rights; and that Freedom consists not in a mere exemption from oppression, but in a right to such exemption, founded on law and principles of the Constitution.

But your Lordships cannot be ignorant that this claim has been exercised in such a manner as to give the Colonists the utmost uneasiness, and the most unexceptionable grounds of complaint.

Duties, for the express purpose of raising a revenue in America, have been imposed upon several articles imported directly from Great-Britain, or the British Colonies, and on foreign wines, an article which does not in the least interfere with the products of Great Britain, or any of its Colonies.

The Jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts has been extended beyond its ancient limits; the Judges of those Courts invested with new and unconstitutional powers; the subjects in America, in many cases, divested of that invaluable privilege, a Trial by Jury, and a discrimination highly injurious, held up between us and our fellow subjects in Great-Britain.

Acts have been passed for the purpose of suspending the Legislature of this Colony from the exercise of its constitutional powers, till it should comply with requisitions which it had before judged improper; and laying an unreasonable restraint upon us, with respect to the emission of a paper currency to be a legal tender within the Colony.

Officers employed in the administration of justice have been rendered independent of the people, with respect both to their salaries, and the tenure of their Commissions, whereby they are freed from those checks to which, as servants of the public, they ought to be subject, altho' the Representatives of the People have ever been ready, and now declare their willingness to make suitable provision for their support.

New and unconstitutional acts have been passed, and constructions made of an old one, by which the American subject is directed to be tried for offences, either real or supposed; not in the place where the fact was committed, where his witnesses reside, and their characters are known, but in a strange country, where his witnesses may not attend, and where their credibility cannot be ascertained.

We are extremely unhappy that occasion has been given us to add to the catalogue of our grievances, the laws enacted in the last session of the late Parliament, for shutting up the port of Boston, ——for altering the government of the Massachusetts-Bay——and for the impartial administration of justice in certain cases in that province.

Altho' it is not our intention to enter into a justification of the measures which occasioned those Acts, or to intimate an approbation of the mode pursued for redressing the grievances of which they have been productive, yet we cannot help viewing them as forming precedents of so dangerous a nature, as must render the privileges, the property, and even the lives of all his Majesty's American subjects precarious and insecure.

By other acts of the same session, the bounds of the Province of Quebec are considerably extended; the Roman Catholic Religion may be construed to be established throughout that Province; and such regulations are enacted respecting its trade, as not only hold up a discrimination between the Continental and other Colonies, injurious to the former, but in the establishment of the port of entry, cannot fail totally to deprive this Colony of an extensive and important commerce, which it formerly carried on with the native Indian inhabitants of that vast tract of country now included within the bounds of that government.

These are the principal grievances under which our Constituents at present labour; but though we conceive it our duty thus fully to lay them before your Lordships, we beg leave to assure you, that we shall always cheerfully submit to the constitutional exercise of the supreme regulating power, lodged in the King, Lords, and Commons of Great-Britain; and to all acts calculated for the general weal of the empire, and the due regulation of the trade and commerce thereof.

We conceive this power includes a right to lay duties upon all articles imported directly into the Colonies, from any foreign country or plantation, which may interfere with products or manufactures of Great-Britain, or any other part of his Majesty's dominions; but that it is essential to Freedom, and the undoubted rights of our Constituents that no taxes be imposed on them, but with their consent given personally, or by their lawful Representatives.

Whilst therefore we entertain such dispositions of obedience to the lawful powers of government; of allegiance to our most gracious Sovereign, and attachment to the parent country: We humbly hope that your Lordships will aid and concur in redressing our grievances,——removing all causes of dissention with Great-Britain,——and establishing our Rights and Privileges upon a solid and lasting foundation.

And your Memorialists shall ever pray.

By order of the General Assembly,

JOHN CRUGER, SPEAKER.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, *City of* New-York, *the 25th of March*, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 24.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Philosophical Society's Hall.

Extract from the proceedings of the Baltimore Committee. April 14, 1775.

THE Committee of Observation for Baltimore County, reflecting on the many mischiefs and disorders usually attending the fairs held at Baltimore Town, and willing in all things strictly to observe the regulations of the Continental Congress, who in their eighth resolution have advised to discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse racing, cock fighting, &c. have unanimously resolved to recommend it to the good people of this county, and they do hereby earnestly request, that they will not themselves, nor will suffer any of their families to attend, or in any wise encourage the approaching fair at Baltimore Town. And all persons are desired not to erect booths, or in any manner prepare for holding the said fair. We are persuaded the inhabitants of the town in particular, will see the propriety of this measure, and the necessity of enforcing it, as those fairs have been a nuisance long complained of by them, as serving no other purpose than debauching the morals of their children and servants, affording opportunities of gaming, and the vilest immoralities.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Aurora, I Read, London.
Ship Elizabeth, W. Shroudy, Bristol.
Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, St. Vincents & St. Eustatia.
Brig Kitty, J. Robinson, Jamaica.
Sch. Tryal, J. Warden, St. Eustatia.
Brig Bachelor, G. May, Jamaica.
Sch. Hope, T. Forster, North Carolina.
Sch. Lovely, J. Walsh, Halifax.
Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Antigua.
Ship Molly, T. Randall, St. Ubes.
Brig Friendship, F. Illingworth, Jamaica.
Sloop Industry, T. Hutchings, Bermuda.
Sch. Betty, S. Hall, Virginia.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Nancy and Molly, R. Bethell, Mississippi.
Brig Lovely Lass, W. Castle, Jamaica.
Brig Two Friends, P. Bruster, London.
Snow Dickenson, J. Johnson, Bristol.
Brig Kitty, J. M'Fetrick, Jamaica.
Brig Nancy, J. Martin, Ditto.
Sch. Sally, S. Crocket, North Carolina.
Brig Ann, J. Chatham. Lisbon.
Brig Kitty, J. Robinson, Grenadoes.

CLEARED.

Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Sloop Thomas, E. Cogshall, Virginia.
Brig Susanna, W. Nichols, Antigua.
Sch. Sally, W. Bray, Virginia.
Ship Harmony, S. Crawford, Milford.
Ship Sally, S. Covele, Falmouth.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia.
Sch. Sally, R. Goodwin, North Carolina.
Sloop King Fisher, J. Strange, Rhode-Island.
Sloop Mermaid, S. Nowell, Piscataqua.
Sloop George, R. Justice, Virginia.
Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts.
Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica.
Sch. Sally, S. Crocker, North Carolina.
Sloop Frances, D. Sebastone, Ditto.
Brig Jenny, W. Workman, South-Carolina.
Sch. Polly, A. Joyne, Virginia.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE *in* BURLINGTON, *April* 21, 1775.

A. THOMAS Anderson, *Chester Township*; Thomas Adams, *Burlington*.

B. Elijah Bond, near *Trenton*. Robert Beveredge, *Burlington*, (2.) Job Burkit, *Northampton Township*. David Brotherton, *Hides Town*.

C. Jonathan Carmalt, David Collins, *Mount-Holly*.

D. Ashton Dixon, *Little Egg-Harbour*, (2.)

F. James Fargason, *Chester Township*.

G. Messrs. William Garritson and James Golden, *Cape May*. Messrs. William Golden and James Garritson, *Ditto*. Joseph Garwood, *Gloucester County*. Henry Graff, *Amwell*. John Gusfage, *Mount Holly*.

H. John Hinchman, Esq; *Hattenfield*. Charles Hute, *Mount-Holly*. Mr. Hobson, *Burlington*.

L. Thomas Ladd, *Bordentown*.

M. Messrs. M'Elroy and Finley, *Salem*. Patrick M'Granahan, *Mount Hope Furnace*. John M'Collister, *Piles Grove*. Richard Mousley, William Legg, *Burlington*.

R. Evan Reynolds, near *Trenton*. Daniel Rice, *Bordentown*.

S. Aaron Schuyler, William Scott, *Burlington*. Nicholas Stupper, *Hides Town*. Martha Stevenson, *Bordentown*. Samuel Sharp, *Mansfield*.

T. Rev. Mr. Townsend, *Salem*. Peter Touch, *Burlington*.

W. Robert Wallis, *Burlington*. Thomas Woodward, *Arnes Town*. Caleb Wallace, *New-Jersey*.

PREMIUMS for the year 1775, *to be given by the Managers of the Contributions for promoting the culture of* SILK *in the province of Pennsylvania, subject to the following Conditions on the part of the Claimants, viz.*

CONDITIONS.

THE Cocoons or Balls for which any premium is to be demanded, must be sound, merchantable, and all single*; they must be all raised in the province of Pennsylvania, and brought to the Filature at Philadelphia for sale, or to be reeled for the claimants own use, on or before September 1, 1775; satisfactory proof must be given to the Managers that the Cocoons were all raised at one crop, within the claimant's single family, and that over and above the Cocoons brought to the Filature, one twentieth of the whole crop has been reserved, out of which the claimant must engage to raise good eggs, for which, if to be sold, the Managers will give a dollar per ounce.

PREMIUMS.

1st. For the greatest quantity of *Cocoons*, not less than *sixty thousand*, FIFTEEN POUNDS.

2d. For the next greatest quantity, not less than *fifty thousand*, TEN POUNDS.

3d. For the next greatest quantity, not less than *forty thousand*, FIVE POUNDS.

4th. For the next greatest quantity, not less than *thirty thousand*, a SILK REEL and COPPER KETTLE, on the best construction.

5th. To that person who shall produce to the Managers, the *best specimen or sample of raw Silk, of his or her own raising and reeling, not less than thirty-two ounces*, a SILK REEL and COPPER KETTLE as above.

6th. For the second and third next best samples of *raw Silk*, not less than *sixteen ounces*, a compleat SILK REEL, each.

7th. To that person who shall raise *twenty thousand* Cocoons entirely on the white or Italian mulberry tree, of the claimant's own planting and cultivation, FIVE POUNDS.

8th. Two more premiums of THREE POUNDS each, to those two persons who shall raise not less than *fifteen thousand* Cocoons each, entirely on the Italian mulberry tree, as aforesaid.

PRICES for the Year 1775.

Besides the encouragement offered above, the Managers hereby agree to give the following prices for Cocoons, raised in either of the provinces of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, or Maryland, or the three lower counties on Delaware, viz.

For all merchantable Cocoons of the *first crop* brought to the Filature before the 15th of July, THREE SHILLINGS per lb. from thence to the 25th of the same month, THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE; from thence to the 5th of August, FOUR SHILLINGS; from thence to the 25th of the same month, FOUR SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE; from thence to the end of the season, FIVE SHILLINGS, or FIVE SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE, if extraordinary good and thoroughly dried. For Cocoons of the *second crop*, a price in proportion to their quality and dryness. The seeds of the white or Italian mulberry tree and Silk Worms eggs, to be had gratis, by applying to JOHN KAIGHN, in Second-street.

N.B. Those who are desirous to propagate either of the above, are requested to make speedy application, or the season will be too far advanced.

The Managers, on determining the premiums for last year, adjudged the premium of FIFTEEN POUNDS to Phebe and Pleasants Milnor, of Bucks County, for raising and selling at the Filature, 66,500 Cocoons; and TEN POUNDS to Susannah Wright, of Lancaster County, for raising and selling as aforesaid, 52,500 Cocoons.

A person qualified to prepare *raw Silk* fit for the loom, will meet with good encouragement by applying to either of the Managers, viz. Doctor *William Smith, Able James, Joseph Fox, Reynold Keen, Thomas Clifford, Benjamin Morgan, Owen Biddle, William Smith*, Broker, *Robert Strettle Jones, Clement Biddle, Henry Kepple*, Jun. *Richard Wells, John Kaighn.*

* *The double Balls ought to be kept for seed.*

OFFICE

For the SALE of REAL ESTATES.

On Wednesday the 3d of May, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by public vendue, on the premises,

TEN Lots of Ground, situate on the west side of Passyunk Road, and north side of Hudson's Lane; being part of the estate of Anthony Duchee, jun. deceased, and sold in pursuance of his last will and testament, by desire of Mr. Andrew Doz, executor. PLANS may be seen at the Office, the Coffee-house, and at the tavern opposite the premises. MATTHEW CLARKSON, EDWARD BONSALL.

To be disposed of at PRIVATE SALE,

A very commodious COUNTRY SEAT, with 29 acres of good land, about two miles from the city, situated on a remarkable healthful eminence, commanding a beautiful view of the river Schuylkill; there is a compleat ice-house, cold bath, and other conveniencies.

Many other plantations, also houses, ground-rents, and lots, in and about the city, to be sold, and let on ground-rents, at said Office, which would take up too much room in a news-paper to be particularly described.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP PHILADELPHIA, JOHN WINNING, MASTER;

LYING at William Allen, Esquire's wharf; will sail in two weeks. For freight or passage apply to ANDREW CALDWELL.

TO BE SOLD BY ROBERT AMIEL,

In Third-street, PHILADELPHIA,

GENUINE old Madeira, by the pipe or quarter cask; a few dozen of excellent Claret, and a small quantity of Citron, with every other article of WET GOODS. Also genuine Maccuba SNUFF, in bottles.

A QUANTITY OF SPIRITS AND SUGAR,

Just arrived in the brig Ann, Charles Davis, master, from Jamaica, lying at Evans's wharf, to be sold by

JOSIAH HEWES,

Of whom may be had Spermaceti Candles.

TO BE SOLD,

ENTIRE OR DIVIDED,

A LARGE lot of ground, fronting on Moravian-alley and Fetter Lane. For terms apply to LEWIS WEISS.

A JOURNEYMAN who understands PRESS WORK is wanted.—Apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's, of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of good land, lying on Great Seneca Creek (near the mouth) in Frederick County, Maryland, whereon are three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats: The purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security payable the 20th day of November, 1776, to carry interest from the date if not punctually discharged at or upon the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchasers. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to NINIAN BEALL, of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

April 10, 1775.

THIS is to give notice to the Creditors of HENRY VOORHEES, prisoner, confined for debt in the gaol of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Honourable Justices of the Supreme Court held at Burlington, in and for the province of New-Jersey, at the Court-house, on Wednesday the tenth day of May next, to shew cause why the said debtor should not be discharged, agreeable to an act of the legislature, entitled, An Act for the relief, &c. of insolvent debtors.

April 14, 1775.

THESE are to give notice to the Creditors of JAMES DAVIS, SAMUEL JOHNSTON, and GARRIT VOORHEES, prisoners confined for debt in the gaol of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Burlington, to be held at the Court-house in Burlington, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of May next, to shew cause why the said debtors should not be discharged, agreeably to an act of the legislature, entitled, An act for the relief, &c. of insolvent debtors.

LAURENCE BIRNIE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER, from Ireland, who for some time past has carried on said business at Mrs. Fearis's, in Arch-street,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has removed to Second-street, nearly opposite the Baptist meeting, a few doors below Arch-street, where he intends making and repairing all sorts of repeating, horizontal and plain watches; likewise eight-day, spring, chime and repeating clocks.

He returns his most sincere thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have favoured him with their commands, and hopes, by his assiduity and care, to merit their future favours and the esteem of the public.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE

POCKET ASSISTANT.

CONTAINING,

1. A CONCISE table for buying and selling any commodity, shewing the amount of any quantity from 1, to 3000 ells, yards, pounds, ounces, &c. &c. at any rate, from 1 farthing, to 6 pounds.

2. Comprehensive tables of simple interest, shewing at one view, the interest of any sum of money, from 1 farthing, to 1000 pounds; and for any time, from 1 day to 365, from 1 month to 11, and from 1 year to 10, at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum.

3. A table of time, shewing the number of days between any two in the year, or from any day in one year, to any in the succeeding year.

4. Tables of exchange, shewing the amount of any sum of money, currency from 1 farthing, to 1000 pounds, reduced into sterling; and the amount of the like sum sterling, reduced into currency, at any rate of exchange, from 120, to 175 per cent.

Accurately calculated, and carefully examined, peculiarly for the use of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. By which any person may be enabled to calculate the price of any quantity of goods; the interest of any sum, for any time; and the true value of any bill of exchange, with expedition and accuracy, even to a fraction; which will undoubtedly obviate many difficulties, which must otherwise arise to persons wholly unacquainted with the intricacies attending the negotiation of such business, in concise operations by the pen.

By THOMAS BALL, School-master in Annapolis.

CONDITIONS.

I. That the work will be printed in one small volume duodecimo, upon good paper, neatly bound.

II. That the price to the subscribers will be one dollar, to be paid upon delivery of the book.

Such Gentlemen and Ladies who are inclined to promote this useful undertaking, are desired to favour the author with their names as soon as possible, as he is desirous of prosecuting the publication with the utmost expedition.

Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. John Dunlap and Mr. John Sparhawk, Booksellers, in Philadelphia.

To Mr. THOMAS BALL,

SIR, *Annapolis, 22d Feb.* 1775.

WE have perused the manuscript copies of your book, called the Pocket Assistant, and think it a work of public utility. From the testimony of the Gentleman who examined the copies, we are induced to believe it accurately calculated; we, therefore, wish you success in the publication of it, and are, SIR, Your very humble servants,

Thomas Brooke Hodgskin, William Rooke,
John Davidson, John H. Maccubbin,
Thomas Hyde, Thomas Gassaway, jun.
James Williams, William Wilkins.
Joseph Williams,

TO BE SOLD,

THREE thousand one hundred acres of LAND, situated upon Pokotellico Creek and the Kanhawa river, about forty miles above the junction of the Kanhawa with the Ohio. It is part of a tract of 21941 acres, surveyed and patented under Dinwiddie's Proclamation, made at the commencement of the late war, is equal in quality to any in that part of the world. Quitrent free for eighteen years to come, and after at the moderate rate of Two Shillings Sterling per hundred acres. The whole fees are paid, so that the purchaser will be at no other trouble or expence, than dividing with the other proprietors. For terms enquire of Mr. William Semple of Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Prince William county, Virginia.

CUTHBERT BULLET.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY servant Woman, who has near two years and an half to serve; she can spin and knit, and is fit for country business. Enquire of the Printer.

Baltimore Town, March 25, 1775.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered on the first day of May next,

THE LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE at Fell's Point, in Baltimore Town; a noted and much frequented tavern. Any person who will undertake the management of the same, and can give satisfaction to the Public, will meet with proper encouragement from

JOHN STEVENSON.

WHEREAS a certain GEORGE MICKAL, of Spring Garden, received a note of me, bearing date the fifteenth of March, 1775, payable in December next; but as the said MICKAL has not fulfilled his bargain, this is to acquaint the Public in general that I am resolved not to pay the same, until compelled thereto by law.

WILLIAM CARTER.

JOHN KAIGHN,

Hath for SALE, at his store on the west side of Second-street, between Market-street and the Church, a great variety of articles, remaining of his last importations from Great-Britain, on moderate terms for cash or short credit, among which are the following, viz.

IRISH linens, 7-8 and yard wide, of various prices; 10 and 11 nail and 3-4 linen checks and stripes; 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton checks; striped cotton hollands; 6-4 and 8-4 bed bunts; worsted bed furniture check; mens and womens cotton, thread and worsted hose; mens fine patent rib'd silk stockings; a large assortment of best scarf twist; fashionable best scarf death-head and basket needle work coat and jacket buttons; white-metal, pinchbeck and black horn ditto; best beladine sewing silk; silk knee-garters; Scotch and stitching thread; drab, brown, red, green, blue, black, and mix'd all colours ditto; Manchester and fine Holland cap, apron and filleting tapes; nail and spike gimblets, tap borers, shoe tacks, awl blades, hob nails, sealing wax, brass and steel thimbles; sham buck, black horn, ebony and stag handled table knives and forks; best large stag carvers with bosom forks; buck handle penknives, large sham-buck and stag handle butchers knives, Hool's pistol cap'd pocket knives, womens neat small and shaping scissars, taylors shears, plated pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles, London hard metal large dishes, pewter tea pots, knitting needles; common and Whitechapel sewing, glovers, and worsted darning needles; hand-saw and mill-saw files, best refined steel plate and common hand-saws; worsted and hair plush, cord-du-roy, and a large assortment of velverets and twilled cotton velvets; scarlet calimanco, white and green tammy; London school bibles, and clasped testaments; Dilworth's spelling books; whip-makers gut and silvered wire; 8-4 silk laces, black cravats, sattin and sarsanet ribbons, womens plain silk gloves, cotton romal and printed linen handkerchiefs, fine gold end muslin; a large assortment of London quality, coat, stay and shoe binding; silk ferreting; green, blue, and white half-yard and half-ell Persian; half-yard and half-ell white sarsanet; very rich plumb coloured English paduasoy, and straw coloured watered tabby; blue allopeen; hairbine, silver watches, locket sleeve buttons, iron Dutch ovens, plate warmers, mens and boys felt hats. Likewise, a quantity of woollens, consisting of superfine, second and coarse broadcloths; Yorkshire plains; red, black, and blue spotted swanskin; red and blue duffils, cloth coloured bearskin, Bath coatings, red and white flannel and baise, double milled drabs for great coats, red serge, fine blue ratteen or napt 6-4 frize. Also, best salt-petred hams, hogs lard in kegs, and country cheese.

TO BE SOLD,

A REMARKABLE fine breeding MARE, half blooded, inferior to none of that blood in America. She is a fine bright bay, well marked, fifteen hands three inches high, and is remarkable for her moving and carriage either in harness or under the saddle; she is now with foal by that famous horse Lofty, imported from England by Mr. John Allin, and is known to be as well bred a horse as ever was imported into any part of America. The mare is from the first rate horse ever imported to America, and a pedigree of which will be given with her: She will foal about the middle of April. Enquire of Joseph Fox, black-smith and farrier, in Seventh-street, Philadelphia.

Also to be sold a genteel Horse, five years old this spring, fourteen hands three inches high, paces well and goes well in a carriage; any Lady may ride him safe as he is a good tempered horse.

N. B. Said Fox has began to cut horses for the summer as usual, and has provided pasture for such horses as may be entrusted to his care.

Harford County, Maryland, March 21, 1775.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, on Sunday night last, two Irish servant men, one of them named PATRICK TWOMEY, about eighteen years old, five feet five or six inches high, with short light hair; had on when he went away, a light grey coat with a red flannel cape, and trimmed with metal buttons, jacket and breeches of the same, with the same buttons, a light grey bearskin surtout with a red flannel cape, two white dowlas shirts, yarn and thread stockings, and good shoes tied with strings. The other named PATRICK CALIGHAN, about five feet four inches high, well set, a down look; had on a light coloured fearnought jacket, white kersey breeches, old oznabrig shirt, white knit yarn stockings, old shoes with odd buckles, and a small felt hat: They took with them many cloaths unknown, and it is likely they will change their dress and names, as they are artful chaps. Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS if ten miles from home, if twenty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province the above Reward for each, paid by

JAMES GILES.
NATHAN GALLION.

Port Penn, March 1st, 1775.

FIRE WOOD,

MAY be purchased at Port Penn, at a moderate price; yet some person is so niggardly or vicious, as to make a practise of supplying himself with that article from a few pannels of rail fence, which I am obliged to maintain on the line, between my meadow and my neighbours; by which act my meadow is often unexpectedly laid open, and my grass much damaged yearly, before it is fit to be mown. This was repeated the 19th of January last in the evening, and once since, supposed to be done by a coaster waiting for a fair wind. Whoever informs on the wretch who has been, or is hereafter guilty of the fact, so that he is brought to justice, shall receive THREE POUNDS, from DAVID STEWART, Jun.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

Hath for SALE, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported by himself, in the Jamaica and other the last fall vessels from Europe, which he will dispose of, *wholesale and retail*, on the most *reasonable terms*, at his Store the north-east corner of Market and Second-streets, Philadelphia;

Among which GOODS *are the following useful and necessary* ARTICLES, *viz.*

DOUBLE fold Russia sheetings,
Ravns duck,
Ticklenburgs and Oz-Oznabrugs,
Dowlasses,
White and brown Irish sheetings,
3-4, 7-8 and yard wide low priced Irish linens,
10 nail, 3-4 and 7-8 linen checks,
3-4, 7-8, yard, and yard 3-8 cotton checks,
3-4 bed ticking, bed bunts and Flanders ticks,
French cotton stripes for mens trowsers,
Cotton hollands and linen stripes,
Turkey stripes for saddle cloths, &c.
Brown Silesias,
6, 7, 8 and 10-4 diaper & damask table cloths,
3-4 napkening diaper,
Huckaback and Russia towelling,
A great variety of cotton and callico furniture patterns,
A neat assortment of callicoes, cottons and chintzes,
A variety of India callicoes,
Marseilles quilting,
10, 11 and 12-4 cotton counterpains,
Flower'd yd. wide drawboys,
Plain & corded dimities,
Dutch cord,
Plain and figured velvets and velverets,
Coloured and white corduroys and cordurets.
A variety of fustians, jeans and jeanets,
Coloured and black sattinets, denims and lastings,
A beautiful assortment of half-ell figured jeanets,
A few jeanet shapes for waistcoats,
Best India nankeens,
Silk Damascus,
Lorettoes and sattinets,
Paduasoys and ducapes,
Striped and plain lutestrings,
Plain and changeable mantuas,
Hair grazets,
Black, white, blue and cloth coloured sattins and half sattins,
Black, white, crimson, green, blue and cloth coloured sattins and peelongs, figured and plain,
Sarsanets and Persians,
A large assortment of ribbonds,
Silk ferretings,
Dutch, blond, bone, trolly and Flanders lace,
Silk breeches pieces, sorted colours,
Silk, thread, cotton and worsted hose,
Mens and womens silk gloves and mitts,
Superfine, second and low priced broadcloth, with suitable trimings,
Superfine and second cassimers, of various fashionable colours, with suitable trimings,
A neat assortment of blossom and other coloured wiltons,
Moreens and grograms,
Camblets & camblettees,
Masquerades, brilliants and dorsetees,
Crapes, bombazeens and poplins,
Double and single worsted damasks,
Russels and calimancoes,
Durants and tammies,
Rattinets and shalloons,
Hair & worsted plushes, with a few pair of very fine 10 and 11-4 rose blankets.

ALSO,

T. Crowley's No. 3 steel,
Sheathing & other nails,
London made glue,
Knives and forks,
Pistol cap'd and cutteaus,
Barlow and other penknives,
Plated, steel, yellow and white metal shoe buckles,
Plated, lacquered, Duncombe and other metal buttons,
An assortment of PINS,
Playing cards,
Writing paper,
Dutch quills,
Red & black patent cake ink, of Holman's ink powder,
Sealing wax, &c. &c. &c.
Together with an assortment of silver & pinchbeck WATCHES.

PETER STRETCH,

On the north side of Walnut-street, a few doors below Second street, and directly opposite the Prothonotary's Office, hath for SALE, wholesale and retail, the following valuable assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

The greatest part of which were imported in the ship Jamaica, from London, last December, and were publicly sold at the City Vendue-store, under the direction of the Committee, pursuant to the Association of the Congress,

SIXTY pieces of superfine BROADCLOTHS, consisting of a variety of the colours most commonly worn in this city; green, garnet, buff, white and pearl coloured cassimers; white and buff best silk breeches pieces; four thread worsted ditto, of black, buff and drab colours; crimson, blue and spotted silk feather velvets and serge-deroy, for linings of Gentlemens dress suits; buff cassimer, and India nankeen waistcoat patterns, beautifully worked in tambour, to a variety of patterns; a large quantity of embroidered buttons, elegantly worked in gold and silver, pearl and spangle; broad and narrow lap gold and silver basket and gold and silver spangled buttons; polished steel ditto, with plain or pierced borders and white or yellow rims; rattinets, brown hollands, death head and basket buttons, knee garters; black and buff vest buttons in bags, 24 dozen; India nankens; best scarf and nankeen cotton twist; all silk and silk and cotton ditto, mottled purposely for spotted velvets.

Also the following

MANCHESTER GOODS, viz.

White jeans, dyed jeanets, pillow fustians, broad and narrow corded dimities, spotted velvets and thicksets; blue, black, pearl, olive and drab coloured thread and cotton, and all cotton corderoys and corderets; dennets and cordets; new fashioned goods, calculated for summer wear; printed jeans, and a few patterns of waistcoats stamped on fine jeans, in imitation of tambour; very fine white Russia drillings; Quakers best black paduasoys, and part of a piece of beautiful clear white whole sattin. Six months credit will be given for the cloths, at the prices affixed in the pattern card, with a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt pay, but cash will be expected from every purchaser of the other goods.

JOHN BATES,

PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, hatter, oppositethe Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, near Arch-street.

MAKES tea-kettles, coffee-pots and sauce-pans, tinned; fish kettles, Duch ovens and stew pans, which are much sweeter, wholesomer, and cheaper than copper utensils, and are much used in London and most parts of England. He likewise makes oval, square and round dripping pans, ashes pails, cocoa and coffee roasters, coal scoops, pot covers, and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the Public satisfaction, not only by the neatness of his work, but by the dispatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may please to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and sauce-pans, and gives most money for old pewter.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE SNOW
DICKENSON,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
MASTER;

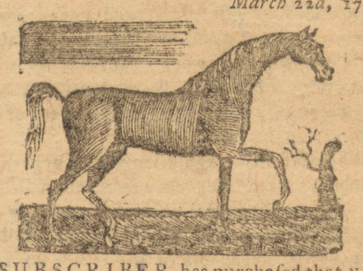
WILL sail with all convenient speed, having her cargo ready to take on board. For passage apply to BAYARD, JACKSON and Co. or said master on board the snow, at Stamper's wharf.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE
JENNY,
WILLIAM WORKMAN,
MASTER;

NOW laying at the Old Ferry-house wharf, has genteel accommodations for passengers, and will sail with all convenient speed, having the greatest part of her cargo ready to go on board. For freight or passage apply to the said master on board, or to MASON and PATTON, who have for sale, a quantity of NEW RICE, of the best quality.

March 22d, 1775.



The SUBSCRIBER has purchased that NOTED HORSE

WHYNOT,

Rising eight years old,
From his Excellency GOVERNOR EDEN,

AND he will cover mares this season, till the first of August, at the plantation of Whitten Cripps, within one mile of Salem, West Jersey, at Forty Shillings the single leap, Three Pounds the season, cash, and Four Pounds if credit six months.

WHYNOT is a beautiful bright bay, full fifteen hands high, with a star and snip, black legs, main and tail; and is allowed by competent judges, to be one of the handsomest horses on the Continent. Whynot was got by Fearnought, a son of old Regulus, his sire the Godolphin Arabian, Whynot's dam was got by Othello, his grandam by Spark, and his great grandam was an imported mare, called the Old Field mare. He won the following purses, in seventy-three, £. 50 at Nottingham; in seventy-four, £. 50 at Nottingham; £. 50 at Baltimore; £. 50 at Newtown-Chester; he likewise won a purse of £. 50 in Virginia, when in the possession of Mr. Lee. He will be sent to Mr. Cripps the 25th of March, and will be shifted every ten days from Mr. Cripps, to my plantation, as it will be the proper time to try the mares at each place.—Good pasture will be provided at each place at two shillings and six-pence per week. Any Gentlemen inclining to send their mares, shall be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant,

JAMES TALMAN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY this morning about eight o'clock from the subscriber, living in Third-street, Philadelphia, a Dutch servant man, named PHILIP MARKS, a Jew, he is a short thin set fellow, speaks very bad English, of a black complection, wears his own hair of a black colour, sometimes tied behind: Had on and took with him when he went away, a dark blue coat, double breasted, with brass buttons, also a blue under jacket, an orange coloured surtout, with white metal buttons, one pair of brown fustian breeches, one pair of nankeen ditto, good shoes and stockings, and as he has took with him sundry changes of cloathes, he will certainly change his apparel. Whoever secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me

JOHN RASER.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying in Somerset county, Maryland, and within half a mile of Wicomoco River, containing about 560 acres; about 200 acres of said land are cleared and cultivated, which produce corn, wheat and tobacco exceedingly well. There are on one part of said plantation, a small brick dwelling-house, 30 feet by 16, a sawed log quarter, with several other necessary houses; also a valuable orchard: On another part is a small boarded dwelling-house 20 feet by 16, with several other small houses. Several of the buildings are out of repair, but may be rectified at a trifling expence. There are also about 30 or 40 acres chiefly cut down and ditched, and may be made into excellent meadow. The woodland is low, well timbered, and hath great conveniences for draining. The purchaser may have any reasonable indulgence for the money, with giving bond on interest and approved security. Further terms may be known by applying to WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq; on Pocomoke River, Worcester County; Mr. JOHN SHIRRIFF, merchant, in Princess Anne Town, or the subscriber,

WILLIAM DAVIS ALLEN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, on Sunday night the 12th inst. (March) a certain LAMBERT FLOWERS, about five feet ten inches high, of a fair complexion, yellow hair and white eye-brows; had on when he went away, a light red surtout, a pretty good hat cocked behind, which he wears pretty much over his eyes, a pair of sky coloured blue breeches about half worn, a new pair of large rib'd stockings, new leather shoes, and large white metal buckles. He stole a sorrel HORSE, about sixteen hands high, with a star in his forehead as big as a dollar, about five years of age, branded on the off buttock with an A. a thin looking horse, trots rough and gallops very high. He also took with him a new gun with a yellow stock. Whoever takes up and secures said LAMBERT FLOWERS, so that he may be brought to justice and the horse may be had again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living near Whitechapel Church and near the head of Hunting Creek, in Caroline county, Maryland.

NEHEMIAH ANDREW.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

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HARRISBURGH
PENNSYLVANIA

POSTSCRIPT to the Pennſylvania Packet. No. 183.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 24.

To the PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

THE following letter, and public paper therein referred to, were received on Saturday from a Gentleman of character in England. By theſe you may diſcover what Lord North meant by his *inſidious* motion for ſuſpending the bloody Acts of Adminiſtration.——A virtuous reſiſtance or an infamous ſubmiſſion now lie before you.—Take the better part, and act like men, who at all events are determined to ſecure their country from the evils meditated againſt her.

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 3.

"LEST you ſhould not have a true idea of Lord North's deſign in his motion, I ſend you the incloſed paper, which gives a pretty juſt account of what he ſaid on the occaſion, and ſhows plainly it was planned to divide the Colonies as well as the friends of Liberty here; in both which I hope he will be deceived. The bill againſt the four New-England governments, of which you have had a copy, will finally paſs the Houſe of Commons this day, and is to take place the firſt day of July next. You may rely upon it, that in a few days another bill will be brought into the Houſe of Commons, to prohibit the other Colonies from any commercial intercourſe with each other, and to confine their trade in every individual article, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies only.—My beſt information tells me, that General GAGE is ſtill to continue in Maſſachuſetts Bay; ſome of the troops going from hence and Ireland are for Boſton, the others for New-York, where they have, it is ſaid, been requeſted to be ſent by D——— and his band of traitors, C——, W——, C———, and W———, to aid them in ſecuring New-York for the Miniſtry: This it ſeems they have undertaken to do with military aſſiſtance.

"New-York is to be a place of arms, and proviſions are to be provided there for ſupport of the army in New-England; at the ſame time they hope, by having poſſeſſion of New-York, to prevent any aſſiſtance from Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, and the other ſouthern Colonies, going to New-England, of which they are very apprehenſive. I hope there is virtue enough in the people of New-York to defeat this ſcheme, and that they will baniſh from their ſociety the heads, at leaſt, of the traitors, before the troops get there to back them, which cannot be ſooner than the laſt of May.

"I do not ſee occaſion to adviſe what is beſt to be done in the preſent ſituation of things, becauſe if you mean to continue Freemen, reſiſtance even to the laſt extremity muſt be made, and if with united efforts, it will in my opinion aſſuredly be ſucceſsful. If you are willing to be ſlaves, you are only to ſubmit at once and wear your chains quietly.

"I do not entertain the leaſt doubt of your perſevering in ſo noble a conteſt, and with proper application the Colony of New-York will, I think, join you heartily."

From the London Evening Poſt, *February* 25.

A CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT *of the* IMPORTANT DEBATES *in the* AMERICAN COMMITTEE *on Lord* NORTH's MOTION *of Monday laſt.*

ON Sunday evening a Treaſury Letter, deſiring an attendance in the Houſe for the next day, was ſent to the moſt active perſons in oppoſition, as well as to all thoſe who ſupport Miniſtry; as Lord North had a motion of importance to make. It is unuſual to ſend ſuch letters to the members who oppoſe. This Meſſage therefore occaſioned much ſpeculation. Early on Monday it was univerſally given out that Lord North intended to move a *conciliatory* Propoſition, which would have a tendency to quiet the troubles that unhappily diſtract the Britiſh empire.

About four o'clock Sir Charles Witworth took the chair in the American Committee, Lord North immediately roſe, and having laid open his deſign in a ſpeech of rather leſs than an hour, concluded with the following motion:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that "when the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, "or General Court, of any of his Majeſty's Pro-"vinces or Colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to "make proviſion, according to the conditions, "circumſtances, and ſituation of ſuch Province "or Colony for contributing their proportion to "*the common defence* (ſuch proportion to be raiſed "under the authority of the General Court or "General Aſſembly of ſuch Province or Colony, "and *diſpoſable by Parliament*) and ſhall engage "to make proviſion alſo for the *ſupport of the civil "government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice* in "ſuch province or colony; it will be *proper*, if "ſuch propoſal *ſhall be approved by his Majeſty, "and the two Houſes of Parliament*, and for ſo "long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accor-"dingly, to *forbear* in reſpect of *ſuch* province or "colony, to levy any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, or "to impoſe any further duty, tax, or aſſeſſment; "except only ſuch duties, as it may be expedient "to impoſe for the regulation of commerce. "The neat proceeds of the duties laſt mentioned "to be carried to the account of ſuch province "or colony reſpectively."

The motion was ſupported by Governor Pownal, Mr. Jenkinſon, Sir G. Elliot, Mr. Cornwall, and Mr. Wedderburne.

The principal arguments uſed by theſe Gentlemen, and particularly by Lord *North* in favour of the propoſition, were the following: "That in the late addreſs of the two Houſes, a promiſe was given to redreſs the grievances of the Americans. It was indeed impoſſible to define what Parliament ought to deem a real grievance among the many factious complaints of the Americans. But as there was one point upon which they and others were moſt particularly clamourous, the matter of TAXATION, it would be proper to come to a fair and indulgent explanation on that ſubject; and as many new reſtrictions on the trade of the Americans had been already propoſed, and as many more were intended, in that ſituation the Coloniſts ought fairly to know WHAT THEY ARE TO EXPECT, and what is expected from them.

Juſtice and policy, he ſaid, required, that every perſon under any government ſhould be compelled to become tributary to that government, according to his ability, and to the ſupport he derives from it. This principle ought to extend to the Colonies, and to all other dependencies of this empire, juſt as much as to any part of Great-Britain; and the ſlighteſt relaxation of any *penal* or *reſtrictive* ſtatutes, now made or hereafter to be made, in conſequence of their diſobedience and contumacy, *ought not to be ſo much as liſtened to*, until they come to Parliament, and offer ſuch contributions, as that *Sovereign Judge* and *Legiſlator* ſhould decide to be their juſt and fair proportion towards the common defence of the whole empire; and that this offer muſt be underſtood as *the* CONDITION *upon which we are to accept their Allegiance.*

This propoſition ought not to be ſettled by a *Congreſs*. Such a mode could only tend to promote factious combinations in the Colonies; who, as Colonies, *have no ſort of relation among themſelves*. They are all the Colonies of Great Britain; and it is through her alone that they have any relation to each other.

At preſent the *Quota* which each Colony ought to pay, cannot be ſettled; but the proportions, (when the Americans come to make their offers) muſt be adjuſted upon the following Standard; —the Wealth and Population of each Colony;—its Advantages relatively to the other Colonies;—and its Proportion to the Wealth and other Advantages, taken together with her Burthens and Neceſſities, of Great-Britain.

There had been much talk of the Reſtrictions on the trade of the Colonies; but when the goods which they take from this country only becauſe they are the beſt and the cheapeſt, ſhall be deducted from the account of Reſtriction, *the Americans will have but little ground for exemption on that account;* and they will be found ſo much on a Par with the inhabitants of Great-Britain in commercial advantages, that reaſon and juſtice require they ſhould be put on a Par with regard to their contributions; and to pay (after the above deduction) *full as much in taxes as the people of Great-Britain.* Seventy Millions of debt in the laſt war was incurred *ſolely* on their account; and in equity the Americans ought to bear at leaſt their fair proportion of it. The army and navy of England are employed for their protection in common with the reſt of the empire; they ought therefore to contribute both to the *army* and *navy*; and when a fleet is ſent to the Eaſt-Indies, the Colonies ought to pay their ſhare of the charges, juſt as well as when it is ſtationed on the coaſt of North-America: For this force being for the common benefit, the Colonies are virtually included in the protection derived from it, wherever it is employed.

As to the *mode* of taxation, provided the ſubſtantial ſupply is obtained, it is our intereſt to intereſt to indulge the colonies in this particular as much as we can; partly becauſe we may not be as knowing in the *detail* as the American aſſemblies. and we may oppreſs when we meant only to tax; and partly, becauſe it has been found almoſt impoſſible for parliament to lay taxes there, which would produce any thing in any degree adequate to their purpoſes.

His Lordſhip confeſſed, that he rather imagined this propoſition would not be to the *taſte* of the Americans; and would not be complied with by ſeveral of the colonies. However, if but *one* of them ſubmitted, that *one* link of the chain would be broken; and if ſo, the whole would inevitably fall to pieces. This ſeparation would reſtore our empire; and *divide et impera* was a maxim never held unfair or unwiſe in government. If this hope ſhould be fruſtrated, and that the propoſition ſhould do *no good in America, it will not however fail of doing good in England.* Firſt, it will ſtand as an eternal monument of the wiſdom and clemency, of the humanity and juſtice, of Britiſh government.—Secondly, it will ſhew to the traders and manufacturers of England, the temper and moderation of parliament, and the obſtinacy and diſaffection of the Americans; and will of courſe ſupport them under the decay and loſs of trade, and all the miſeries of war. They will bear with patience all theſe temporary loſſes, when they are aſſured that they are incurred for the ſake of a large revenue, which is to eaſe them from the many and heavy taxes which at preſent oppreſs their induſtry.—Thirdly, it will animate the officers and ſoldiers we ſend out to America to a vigorous and manly exertion of their native courage, without doubt or ſcruple, when they are aſſured they no longer fight for a phantom, and a vain, empty point of honour, but for a ſubſtantial benefit to their country, which is to relieve her in her greateſt exigences.

That this is putting the quarrel at laſt upon a proper ground—a diſpute for revenue—a diſpute to compel America to come to the relief of Great-Britain. That it was no conceding propoſition—but what true policy muſt ſuggeſt. if they had actually ſubdued America, and had her proſtrate at their feet. That it is not to abandon the authority of parliament, but to confirm it; it is to enforce it in the moſt effectual manner, and for the moſt eſſential objects;—becauſe the *taxing power* is, by this *reſolution*, in the *hands of parliament*; and to be *exerciſed* merely according to its *diſcretion*. All the vigorous meaſures, either by penal laws, or by the military force, are to go on exactly as before; and no further relaxation whatſoever is intended. This is the *ultimatum*.

If it ſhould ſeem to be abandoning the high ground taken in the addreſs, or to be contrary to the aſſurances ſo frequently given, "that no terms ſhould be held out to America previous to its ſubmiſſion," this is nothing (ſaid Lord North) but what is common. The greateſt powers have done it. In the war of the ſucceſſion it was a fundamental point, that no prince of the houſe of Bourbon ſhould ever ſit on the throne of Spain. This was ſeveral times repeated, and in the moſt ſolemn manner—ſuch politics are neceſſary to gain, or to animate allies—yet all the powers which compoſed this confederacy yielded; and a prince of the houſe of Bourbon did ſit, and one of the ſame houſe does now ſit on the throne of Spain. In the Spaniſh war of 1739 we declared, that we would never treat with Spain until ſhe had given up the point of ſearch. Yet peace was made without her giving up this point, and the ſearch continues. Lord North added to theſe, ſeveral other inſtances, in which great powers had abandoned their pretentions, and diſappointed the hopes they had held out to their allies.

Such is the ſubſtance of the plan, and of arguments uſed in ſupport of it. The Houſe at firſt ſeemed ſtrangely agitated and divided. Almoſt all of thoſe who uſually ſupport Miniſtry, manifeſted ſo great a diſlike of the meaſure, that many apprehended Lord North on a diviſion would be found in a minority. On the other hand, ſeveral in oppoſition ſeemed unwilling to vote againſt any thing which carried with it even the name of conciliation with the Colonies. However, as the debate proceeded, the true nature and purpoſe of the propoſition were more fully developed. The oppoſition to it went different ways, and on totally different grounds. On one ſide it was oppoſed by Mr. Welbore Ellis, Vice Treaſurer of Ireland; by the Solicitor General of Scotland; by Mr Adams, Mr. Ackland, and ſome others of the miniſterial members.

Mr. Ellis declared, that poſſibly he might differ from every other gentleman, and ſtand quite ſingle. But it was his opinion, the Houſe would be ſunk, by the acceptance of the noble Lord's motion, into the loweſt ſtate of degradation. A very few days ago no leſs than three hundred of them had carried up to the Lords an Addreſs, declaring all the Colonies in a ſtate of diſobedience, and one of them in actual rebellion;—an Addreſs offering their lives and fortunes for the ſuppreſſion of that rebellion;—an Addreſs making the previous ſubmiſſion of the Americans, in their humble petition to Parliament, and their acknowledgment of its authority, conditions indiſpenſable to all redreſs of grievances, real or imaginary. In a few days after, without any reaſon aſſigned, without any known variation of circumſtances, without any petition, ſubmiſſion, or acknowledgment whatever, for the Houſe to come to a reſolution directly contrary to the former, was the moſt humiliatory ſtroke to the dignity of Parliament, which in his long experience he had ever remembered. Nothing could ſo highly reflect upon its courage, honour, wiſdom, and conſiſtency;—but as the ſubject was full of irritation, and as he was afraid, though a very old member, that he might be betrayed into ſome improper expreſſions, he choſe to ſit down without further diſcuſſion of a matter, which indeed ſpoke ſo fully for itſelf.

The ſame line of argument was taken by the other gentlemen on the Court ſide, who oppoſed the motion upon the principle of its inconſiſtency with all the former declarations of adminiſtration, and with the late addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament.

The gentlemen of the minority, who had oppoſed all meaſures of ſeverity towards America, declared, with a marked ſolemnity, that they came to the Houſe on the report of the change of meaſures, with a full reſolution of ſupporting any thing, which might lead in any way towards conciliation—but that they found the propoſition altogether inſidious in its nature, and therefore purpoſely rendered to the laſt degree obſcure and perplexed in its language. Inſtead of being at all fitted to produce peace, it was calculated to increaſe the diſorders and confuſions in America;—and therefore that they never could conſent to it.

On this ſide the debate was ſupported with remarkable force and ſpirit, by Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Fox, Col. Barré, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dunning, and Lord John Cavendiſh.

They readily admitted with Mr. Ellis, and with the Solicitor General of Scotland, that the propoſition was a contradiction to every thing that Parliament had declared; a ſhameful prevarication in miniſters; and a mean departure from every declaration they had made. They were however willing to purchaſe peace by any humiliation of miniſters, and by what was of far more moment, even by the humiliation of Parliament. But the meaſure was mean indeed, but not at all conciliatory. One benefit, however, was derived from it, for (ſaid Mr. Fox) it has re-eſtabliſhed the credit, and ſignalized the power, of the true conſtitutional whiggiſh principle of reſiſtance. This had already reduced the proudeſt tyranny; had made it renounce its high declarations, and ſtoop to meanneſs and fraud, the ſure forerunner of rout and diſmay. That as Lord North had already been ſtaggered into this unheard of act of irreſolution and inconſtancy, there might be ſome hope of his proceeding to others which might be really lenient; if it were not the nature of inconſiſtency, not to proceed in any certain track; and that the ſame want of a fixed principle which led him to renounce his firſt plan, might induce him perhaps as ſuddenly to return to it.

That the mode of argument on the ſide of miniſtry was the moſt ridiculous that ever had been known in Parliament. They attempted to prove to one ſide of the Houſe, that the meaſure was a conceſſion; and to the other, that it was a ſtrong aſſertion of authority—juſt on the ſilly principles of the *Tea Act*, which to Great Britain was to be a duty of ſupply, to the Americans a tax of regulation.

They were likewiſe (they ſaid) aſtoniſhed at another extraordinary phænomenon. TO THIS DAY, during the whole courſe of the American debates, the miniſtry have *daily* and *hourly denied* their having any ſort of conteſt about an American revenue. That the whole was a diſpute for obedience to *trade laws*, and to the *general legiſlative authority*. NOW THEY TURN SHORT—and to *conſole* our *manufacturers*, and *animate* our *ſoldiers*, they tell them for the FIRST time, "THE DISPUTE IS PUT ON ITS TRUE FOOTING, and that the GRAND CONTEST is, not for *empty honour*, but *ſubſtantial revenue*." But manufacturers and ſoldiers will not be ſo conſoled, or ſo animated; becauſe the revenue is as much an empty phantom, as the honour; and the whole ſcheme of the reſolution is *oppreſſive*, *abſurd*, and *impracticable*—and, what indeed the miniſters confeſs, THE AMERICANS WILL NOT ACCEPT. It is *oppreſſive*; becauſe, it was never the complaint of the Americans that the *mode* of taxation was not left to themſelves; but that neither the amount and *quantum* of the grant, nor the *application*, was in their free choice. This was their complaint, and their complaint was juſt. What elſe is it to be taxed by act of Parliament in which they are not repreſented, but for Parliament to ſettle the *proportion* of the payment, and the *application* of the money? This is the purport of the preſent reſolution. If an act of Parliament compelled the city of *Amſterdam*, to raiſe an hundred thouſand pounds, is not Amſterdam as effectually taxed without its conſent, as if duties to that amount were laid upon that city? To leave them the mode may be of ſome eaſe as to the *Collection*; but it is nothing to the *freedom of granting*; in which the Colonies are ſo far from being relieved by this Reſolution, that their condition is to be TEN TIMES WORSE THAN EVER.

For the Minority contended, that it is far a more oppreſſive mode of taxing than that hitherto uſed. For here no determinate demand is made. The Colonies are to be held in durance by Troops, Fleets, and Armies, until *ſingly* and *ſeparately* they ſhall do—what? until they ſhall offer to contribute to a ſervice which they cannot know, in a proportion which they cannot gueſs, on a ſtandard, which they are ſo far from being able to aſcertain, that Parliament which is to hold it, has not ventured to hint what it is they expect. They are to be held priſoners of war, unleſs they conſent to a *Ranſom*, by bidding at an auction againſt each other and againſt themſelves, until the King and Parliament ſhall ſtrike down the hammer and ſay "ENOUGH."

This ſpecies of *Auction* to be terminated not at the diſcretion of the bidder, but at the will of the Sovereign Power, was a kind of abſurd Tyranny, which they challenged the Miniſters to produce any example of, in the Practice of this or of any other nation. What was ſaid to be moſt like this method of ſetting the Colony Aſſemblies at gueſſing what contribution might be moſt agreeable to us in ſome future time, was the Tyranny of Nebuchadnezzar, who, having forgot a dream of his, ordered the Aſſemblies of his Wiſe Men on Pain of death, not only to interpret his dream, but to *tell him what his dream was*.

To ſet the *impracticability* and *abſurdity* of this ſcheme in the ſtronger light, they aſked, in caſe an aſſembly made an offer, which ſhould not be thought ſufficient by parliament, was not the buſineſs to walk back again to America? and ſo on backwards and forwards as often as the offer diſpleaſed parliament? and thus, inſtead of obtaining peace by this propoſition, all our diſtractions and confuſions would be encreaſed tenfold, and continued for ever.

It was ſaid indeed by the Miniſter, that this ſcheme will DISUNITE the colonies.—Tricks in government had ſometimes, it was admitted, been ſucceſsful; but never, when they were known, avowed, and hackneyed. That the Boſton Port bill was a declared cheat, and accordingly far from ſucceeding; it was the very firſt thing that united all the colonies againſt us, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia.

As to the pretended juſtice of this extorted contribution, from the debt incurred on the ſole account of America, Col. Barré ſaid, it was falſe and futile. We muſt defend our dominions wherever they are attacked by our enemies—but to charge the part attacked as the cauſe of the burthen brought on by that defence, is ridiculous.—It was not the ambition of the Colonies, but the deſigns of France aiming at an empire in America, which cauſed that debt.

The idea of deducting the value of goods ſuppoſed to be taken by the coloniſts, becauſe we ſold cheap, at a time when we did not ſuffer the colonies to make the trial; and by ſuch arithmetic, to deduce the propriety of their paying in nearly an equal proportion with the people of England, (they ſaid) was of a piece with the reſt of the policy and the argument of this profound project.

Mr. Burke ſtrongly declared againſt any ſcheme, which *began* by any mode of *exerting revenue*. That every benefit, natural, or political, muſt be had in the order of things, and in its proper ſeaſon. *Revenue* from a *free people* muſt be the *conſequence* of peace, not the *condition* on which it is to be obtained. That if we attempt to invert this order, *we ſhall have neither peace nor revenue*. If we are reſolved to eat our grapes crude and ſour, inſtead of obtaining nouriſhment, we ſhall only ſet an edge on our own teeth, and thoſe of our poſterity for ever.

They all urged, therefore, for the reconſideration until it could be brought to ſome agreement with common ſenſe: They moved, "that the Chairman do now leave the Chair, and have leave to ſit again."

The Miniſter, diſtracted by an oppoſition from ſuch oppoſite quarters, ſeemed ready to ſink under it. His allies ſeemed on the point of deſertion, until the great BUTE STANDARD was diſplayed by *Sir Gilbert Elliot*, when moſt of them fell again into order, and tho' aſhamed and mortified, voted with the Miniſter.

The inſtantaneous effect of the few words ſpoken by the STANDARD BEARER, after Lord North had been five times on his legs, and only made matters worſe and worſe, was painted by Mr. Dunning in a vein of the moſt delicate irony.

The numbers upon the diviſion were:
Ayes 274, Noes 88.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 24, 1775.

An Expreſs arrived at Five o'clock this evening, by which we have the following advices.

Watertown, Wedneſday morning, near 10 *of the clock.*

TO all friends of American liberty, be it known, that this morning before break of day, a brigade conſiſting of about 1000 or 1,200 men, landed at Phipps's Farm, at Cambridge, and marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our Colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation, and killed ſix men and wounded four others. By an expreſs from Boſton we find another brigade are now upon their march from Boſton, ſuppoſed to be about 1000. The bearer, Trail Biſſel, is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut; and all perſons are deſired to furniſh him with freſh horſes, as they may be needed. I have ſpoken with ſeveral who have ſeen the dead and wounded. Pray let the Delegates from this colony to Connecticut ſee this, they know Col. Forſter, one of the Delegates.

J. PALMER, one of the Committee.

A true copy from the original, per order of the Committee of Correſpondence of Worceſter, April 1775.

Atteſted and forwarded by the Committees of Brookline, Norwich, New-London, Lyme, Saybrook, Killingſworth, E. Guilford, Guilford, Brandford, New-Haven.

Fairfield, Saturday, April 22, 8 *o'clock.*

SINCE the above-written we have received the following by a ſecond expreſs.

Thurſday, 3 o'clock, A. M.

SIR,

I am this moment informed by an expreſs from Woodſtock, taken from the mouth of the expreſs, then two of the clock afternoon,—That the conteſt between the firſt brigade that marched to Concord was ſtill continuing this morning at the town of Lexington, to which ſaid brigade had retreated, that another brigade had, ſaid to be the ſecond mentioned in the letter of this morning, landed with a quantity of artillery, at the place where the firſt did. The provincials were determined to prevent the two brigades from joining their ſtrength if poſſible, and remain in great need of ſuccour.

N. B. The regulars when in Concord, burnt the Court-Houſe, took two pieces of cannon which they rendered uſeleſs; and be[illegible] up Concord bridge, on which Capta[illegible] (Who with many on both ſides were ſoo[illegible]led) made an attack upon the King's troo[illegible] on which they retreated to Lexington.

To Col. Obadiah Johnſon, [illegible]
Canterbury. EB. WILLIAMS.

P. S. Mr. M'Farlan of Plainfield, Merchant, has juſt returned from Boſton, by way of Providence, who converſed with an expreſs from Lexington, who further informs, that [illegible] of our troops had ſurrounded the firſt brigade above mentioned, who were on a hill in Lexington, that the action continued, and there were about 50 of our men killed, and [illegible] of the regulars as near as they could determine when the expreſs came away; it will be expected for every man to go who is fit and willing.

The above is a true copy as received by expreſs from New-Haven, and atteſted by the Committee of Correſpondence, from town to town. *Atteſt.*

JONATHAN STURGIS,
ANDREW ROWLAND,
THADDEUS BURR,
JOB BARTRAM } *Committee.*

The above was received yeſterday four o'clock, by the Committee of New-York, and forwarded to Philadelphia, by ISAAC [illegible], Chairman of the Committee of New York.

ISAAC GRAY,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Strawberry-alley, has for SALE, excellent Philadelphia BOTTLED BEER AND CYDER, Carefully put up for either *foreign* or *domeſtic* uſe; Where alſo may be had,

OLD Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Vineriffe WINES, by the caſk or otherwiſe; Claret, Red Port, and Sack Wine, in bottles; old Jamaica Spirit, Brandy, Geneva, Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars, Indigo, Spices, Corks, Aliſpice, Snuff, double and ſingle Glouceſter Cheeſe, Engliſh Beer, White Wine and Cyder Vinegar by the barrel or gallon, &c.

ALSO, an Aſſortment of GLASS WARE, Made at KENSINGTON.

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE and LACE MAKER, from BRISTOL, Continues to make and ſell the following articles, either wholeſale or retail, in Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, viz.

COACHMAKER's laces of all ſorts, [illegible] or worſted, figured or plain, with glaſs [illegible], holders, roſes, bearers, French nailing, [illegible] cloth fringe, &c. all ſorts of fringe and [illegible] beds and other furniture, with lines and [illegible] gold, ſilver, ſilk, worſted, or thread. Gentlemens coats of arms, and footmens liveries made [illegible] pattern, olivets or jacks for gentlemens [illegible], ladies trimmings for ſacks or gowns, made [illegible] pattern in the Engliſh or French fashions. [illegible] many other articles, in the fancy way. [illegible]LAND returns his moſt humble thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for the favours he has already received (which have been much beyond his expectations) and hopes for a continuance: He also [illegible] them, that he hath it in his power now to [illegible] them better than before, and will make it [illegible] particular ſtudy to do it; and he likewiſe aſſures [illegible] and the public, that no advantage ſhall be taken on account of the troubles between Britain and America, as any perſon that has had any dealings with him, knows, that he retails his goods [illegible] than ever they were in this country before, [illegible] good in quality as are imported, although [illegible] terials that thoſe goods are made with, coſt [illegible], and ſome of them coſt twice the money, before they are put into the loom, that thoſe very goods were purchaſed for ready made in England, yet [illegible] hopes to eſtabliſh a uſeful manufactory in this [illegible], he is determined to ſell on the loweſt terms poſſible.

N. B. An apprentice is wanted to the [illegible] buſineſs, and alſo a perſon that underſtands [illegible] of any of the above works.

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the Book ſtore in Second ſtreet, five doors below the Friends Market ſtreet Meeting-[illegible]

HAS imported a freſh aſſortment of [illegible], &c. among which are the works of [illegible] Joſephus, tranſlated by L'Eſtrange, 4 vols. [illegible] 30s. Monteſquieu's Spirit of Laws, in 2 vols. [illegible] 15s. Family Bibles, Doddridge's Family Expoſitor, 6 vols. 8vo. Vanſweiten's Commentaries, [illegible] 15, 16, 17 and 18, to compleat the whole, Morgagni's works, 3 vols. 4to. moſt of the modern authors on Phyſic and Law. A great variety of paper hangings, the beſt writing paper, [illegible] printing paper, parchment, blank books, [illegible] tionary of all kinds.

Some curious HARDWARE.

Guns, pocket and ſaddle piſtols, [illegible] and leather belts, ſword canes, powder [illegible] bags, backgammon tables labelled [illegible] ſurveying inſtruments, pocket caſes of [illegible] tical inſtruments, globes, thermometers, [illegible] ters, a variety of ſpectacles, ſhaving [illegible] urns, cruet frames, copper plates for [illegible] ivory and ſilver handled knives and forks, [illegible] mon ditto; plated ſpurs, pinchbeck buckles [illegible] and paſte ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles; [illegible] watch chains; a great variety of [illegible] with and without inſtruments, &c. &c. [illegible] may be had gratis.

Keyſer's famous pills, Jeſuits drops, and [illegible] medicines of all kinds.

To be had at the ſame place, the Anſwers [illegible] ons of the Inflexible Captive and Setting [illegible] 1s. 6d. each; New Sermons to Aſſes, [illegible] ſtory of Æneas and Dido burleſqued, 3s. [illegible] ſot's Advice to the People with regard [illegible] Health 10s. Dimſdale on the Small-pox [illegible]